Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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RECEIVING TELLER GONE

Shoe and Leather Bank Dismisses One of Its Old Clerks.

NOT FOR WRONGDOING, OFFICIALS SAY

Merely a Change Under the New Management, Mr. Hiltner Declares—His Reply to Lawyer Frank W. Angel.

Clarence Lampman, receiving teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, has been missing from his desk in the bank for several days. Yesterday it became known that the teller had been dismissed. He had served in the bank eighteen years, and his discharge caused a good deal of surprise among his fellow clerks and among the patrons of the institution.

There were several statements as to the reason for Mr. Lampman's dismissal. He had not been arrested up to a late hour last night, and so far as could be learned, there were no criminal charges against him. The bank's officials stated positively he had been guilty of no crime.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on Vice President John A. Hiltner at the bank at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and asked him if it was true that Receiving Teller Lampman was no longer in the employ of the bank

"It is true," said Mr. Hiltner, who, when asked for the cause of the removal, said:

"I would prefer not to have anything published in this matter, as any publication might reflect on Mr. Lampman. He has been in the bank a good while. There is really no charge against him. His dismissal is merely in the line of the general policy of the new management of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, which is to weed out in general the clerks who were in the bank under the old management.

"We are making the changes as rapidly as possible, and we will have practically a new staff of employes in a short time."

Mr. Hiltner was told that the news of Lampman's discharge had already made its way among the down town banks, and that the publication of the facts might do the bank and Mr. Lampman a service by arresting false rumors.

Mr. Hiltner reiterated, with emphasis, that there were no criminal charges against the former receiving teller.

Another official of the bank, seen later in the afternoon, said that Lampman's dismissal was due to the explanation made by Defaulter Aymar as to the method he employed in robbing the bank. Aymar declared, after his arrest, that he had taken pass books from men who were in line in front of the receiving teller's window. Although the defaulter stated explicitly that he took the pass books without the knowledge of Lampman, the reporter's informant said the new management of the bank deemed it the wisest course, in view of all the disclosures in the case of Aymar and Seely, to employ a new receiving teller.

Lawyer Angel, Aymar's counsel, said that Lampman's dismissal was a confirmation of the lawyer's statement, published yesterday, to the effect that the first move of the bank officials was to hush up Aymar's shortage.

"Vice President Hiltner told me," said Mr. Angel, "when I saw him, April 19, at the Metropolitan Life Building, that in order not to arouse suspicion by Aymar's dismissal he would dismiss another employe for the same alleged cause, namely, frequenting drinking saloons. Two letters were to be sent, one to each of the employes in question. Aymar got his letter, which I now have. The question is, was a similar letter sent to Lampman? It was to have been sent to him."

Mr. Lampman lives at Jamaica, L. I., which is, or was until lately, the living place of several of the National Shoe and Leather Bank officials, including President John M. Crane, Paying Teller G. M. Sayres, and Defaulter Aymar. Lampman lives in a pleasant cottage, surrounded by grounds, in the western part of Jamaica. At the house last night it was said Mr. Lampman was not at home, nor was it known when he would be home.

President John M. Crane was met by the reporter as he alighted last night from a Long Island City train, at the Jamaica station. He was asked if it was true that Receiving Teller Lampman had been dismissed from the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The report, he said, was true. He was asked what was the reason for the dismissal.

"There were undoubtedly reasons for Mr. Lampman's discharge," he said, "but I cannot tell you what they were. For all information I refer you to Vice President Hilton."

Asked if there were any criminal charges against Lampman, President Crane exclaimed:

"None whatever. Nothing of the kind. Mr. Lampman has worked in the National Shoe and Leather Bank eighteen years, and he is one of the cleanest, purest, best men I ever knew. There is not a whisper against his character."

Pressed further, President Crane again refused to give the cause of Lampman's dismissal.

Mr. Crane was asked if he had changed his mind on the subject of resigning the Presidency of the bank.

"I have no intention of resigning," he said.

The circulation of the story of Receiving Teller Lampman's dismissal in no wise affected injuriously the new prestige of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The reorganization of the bank, and the infusion of new men and new methods has given the business community renewed confidence in the old bank, and the deposits are steadily increasing.

The bank officials yesterday reiterated their denial of the charges of F. W. Angel, Aymar's counsel, that they had broken faith with him by arresting Aymar after they had promised not to prosecute him.

Vice President John A. Hiltner yesterday gave out the following statement:

Mr. Angel's supplemental report in The New-York Times this morning as to what took place between us last Friday afternoon is altogether misleading. It is not true that the Directors of the bank, or any number of them, or that I in their behalf, agreed not to prosecute Aymar, or that I said to Mr. Angel that if he divulged anything we would prosecute Aymar to the utmost extent of the law. The letter discharging Aymar was sent, but that was for the purpose of obtaining more time to make further examination of the accounts.

Mr. Angel's statement in reference to the alteration of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's account as it appeared on the 1st of March is correct. The falsification of that item was the ground upon which the warrant for Aymar's arrest was issued on Monday morning.

Any further information in my possession as to Aymar's crime will be given on his trial should he plead not guilty. The bank will insist on the utmost punishment that can be meted out to Aymar, to serve as a warning to others of a like feather.

It was, perhaps, unfortunate that through no fault of his Aymar failed to keep an appointment in Jersey City on Saturday.

The following are extracts from letters received this morning from two of our largest depositors:

"We regret very much to hear of the many trials you are experiencing in this institution. It is unnecessary for me to say that you have our consideration and confidence, and I trust that in a short time we will be able to increase our business with you.

"It is, of course, something that newspapers are pleased to get hold of, to make their papers more salable, especially if they can put the news in big headlines, but with those depositors who have so much confidence as we have in the present management it will have little effect, and only elicits our sympathy and regret."

Lawyer Angel, despite the denial of the bank officials, yesterday renewed his charge of bad faith.

"The official who says the National Shoe and Leather Bank let up on Seely," he said, "tells a flat-footed lie. The bank prosecuted Seely to the extreme. I wrote to the bank asking for mercy on account of Seely's family, and also pointed out that Seely had obtained very little of the stolen money. The bank replied they could not interfere.

"The bank people say they don't want any help from me or Aymar in straightening out their accounts. All right. I can tell them, though, that in searching under the letter T in their ledgers for the supposed crooked account, they are barking up the wrong tree. They want to look under another letter,

One of the new Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, being told yesterday that President Crane had said he did not intend to resign, declared:

"Mr. Crane has got to go. There is no question about that. He ought to see for himself the propriety of resigning. His friends among the old Directors will not fight for his retention. They appreciate the necessity for the severance of his relations with the bank. I do not look for any contest when the time comes. There is no disposition to be hasty or harsh with the old gentleman."

Questioned on the subject of Mr. Crane's resignation, Vice President Hiltner said:

"I cannot speak about that, for obvious reasons. You can see for yourself how things are going on here since the new management came in. I am in the saddle, and I am going to stay in the saddle, no matter whether I am Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel."

While Mr. Hiltner was speaking President Crane arose from his desk in the rear of the Vice President, put on his hat and overcoat, and walked out of the bank. He passed the Vice President's desk without speaking.

The Directors will meet on Friday.

Lawyer Angel had an interview yesterday with Samuel C. Seely in the Kings County Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN'S LATEST VICTIM

Five-Year Old Sarah Butcher Was Struck by a Fifth Avenue Trolley Car and May Lose a Leg.

Sarah Butcher, five years old, of 15 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, is the latest victim of the deadly trolley.

She left home yesterday afternoon to go to the store to buy a piece of candy. She crossed the trolley tracks in Fifth Avenue, purchased her candy, and was on her way home when she was run down by Trolley Car No. 63 on its way down town.

According to eye witnesses, the child was too much taken up with her candy, and did not know the car was coming along. They say also that the motorman, instead of ringing the gong, simply clapped his hands. The car struck the girl, and one wheel passed over her left leg, crushing it so badly that it is feared that it will have to be amputated.

The child was taken to the Seney Hospital. She is the daughter of Thomas Butcher, a mason. Samuel Dater, the motorman, was arrested on the charge of criminal negligence.

WHISKY TRUST FINANCES.

Report of the Three Original Receivers of the Organization.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The report of John McNulta, Edward T. Lawrence, and John J. Mitchell, the receivers of the Whisky Trust from Feb. 4. to March 23, was presented to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at noon to-day. The report is confined strictly to a statement of the financial operations of the Trust during that period.

The receivers say their gross receipts from all sources were $3,852,346.57; the expenditures were $3,669,839.90, leaving a balance of $182,508.67 in the hands of Receiver McNulta when the other two resigned on March 23.

A NEW STATE OFFICE CREATED

Hugh Hastings Nominated for the Position of State Historian.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Morton to-day signed Senator Cantor's bill, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a State Historian for four years at a salary of $4,500 per year and necessary traveling expenses. The historian has power to employ a stenographer at not to exceed $1,000 per year. He is to compile the military and naval records of the State relative to the colonial wars, War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion.

Immediately after making the bill a law, Gov. Morton sent to the Senate the name of Hugh Hastings of New-York City for the new office of State Historian. The nomination was referred.

THE OIL AGREEMENT IS NOT YET APPROVED

A Rumor That the Russian Finance Minister Is Opposed to It.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Handels-Zeitung's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Finance Minister has not approved the agreement between the Russian and American petroleum rings.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The price posted this morning by the Standard Oil Company was $2.10, the same as for the last two days. The speculative market here and at Oil City was firm, with offerings at $2.10.

Six Farmers Wounded at Loon Lake.

KALKASKA, Mich., April 24.—P. M. Lossing, his son, Milford Lossing; Oscar Long, his son, Clarence Long; Hiram Drake, and Benjamin Jackson, all well-to-do farmers of this county, were shot at Loon Lake, last night, by Bradford Luyster. The farmers were preparing to spear fish from a boat when Luyster appeared and claimed the boat. He accused the farmers of attempting to steal it. They would not give it up, and Luyster fired a shotgun at the party. All six were more or less seriously wounded, and P. M. Lossing may die. Luyster has been arrested.

Lord Douglas Not Insane, Friends Say.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 24.—The examination of Lord Douglas on the charge of insanity has been postponed until Thursday. He is very indignant over his arrest, and promises to prosecute the man who swore out the warrant. Douglas's friends say that he has certainly shown no more signs of insanity than any young man of means who chooses to spend money in seeing life.

To Consider Mr. Grace's Resignation.

There will be a meeting of the Tilden Club at 76 Second Avenue this evening to consider the resignation of William R. Grace.

Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner is to deliver an address on the "career and collapse of the New-York State Democracy."

It is intended to organize independently in the Seventh Assembly District.

UNIFORMS WILL GLISTEN

Gorgeous Apparel for the Members of Gov. Morton's Staff.

BREECHES COST $32.50, BOOTS $22.50

Record-Breaking Display of Gold Lace Looked for in this City April 30—Learning Horsemanship in Hoboken.

There is to be a record-breaking display of gold lace in this city by the Governor's staff on April 30. At least that is the present intention of Major Gen. Edward A. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

It is said by a military authority of large experience that on April 30, when there is to be a parade of the National Guard of this city and Brooklyn, the Governor's staff will appear in uniforms which will eclipse in gorgeousness anything seen on the Champ de Mars in the days when Louis Napoleon was on parade.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, a military expert confided the following interesting information concerning the preparations making for the parade by the Governor's staff:

"The Washington Arch is to be turned over to the city on April 30, and Gov. Morton and his staff are to participate in the ceremonies. On this occasion Gen. McAlpin and the Governor's staff will appear in uniforms that will make the eyes of the brigade staff bulge with envy.

"The Governor's staff will, as a striking part of their uniforms, wear blue English skin-tight breeches, adorned with gold lace stripes one and a half inches in width. Their boots are to be of enameled leather, high cut, and to reach above the knees. They will be the most expensive breeches and boots ever worn in New-York."

"How expensive?" the reporter asked.

The reporter's informant lowered his voice, and with the air of a man imparting an impressive secret said:

"Every pair of breeches will cost $32.50, and every pair of boots will cost $22.50. The brigade staffs will wear white breeches and much cheaper boots."

Questioned further, the reporter's informant said:

"I won't tell you how the coats of the Governor's staff are to be ornamented beyond saying they will be unusually handsome and reflect great credit on Gen. McAlpin. I understand that among other things he will wear a pair of epaulets of gold, the first worn in many years by a Major General of this State."

The regulations for the military and naval forces of the State of New-York, issued by Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, at Albany, under date of May 1, 1894, provide, under Section 655, the following full dress for a Major General:

Two rows of buttons on the breast, nine in each row, placed by threes; the distance between the rows, five and a half inches at top, and three and a half inches at bottom; stand-up collar, not less than one nor more than two inches high, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the shirts, with two buttons at the hips and one at the lower end of each side edge, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collar and cuffs to be of dark-blue velvet; lining of coat, black.

The following are the names of the soldiers who will wear $32.50 breeches and $22.50 enameled leather boots:

Brig. Gen. Marshall O. Terry, Surgeon General.
Brig. Gen. Edmund Hays, Chief of Surgeons.
Brig. Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, Inspector General.
Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.
Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum, Paymaster General.
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig. Gen. William Copeland Wallace Judge Advocate General.
Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery.
Brig. Gen. William S. Wiley, Quartermaster General.
Brig. Gen. Noyes, Commissary General.
Col. Archibald Rogers, Aide de Camp.
Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, Aide de camp.
Col. Charles F. Games, Aide de Camp.
Col. John Jacob Astor, Aide de Camp.
Col. George B. Agnew, Aide de Camp.
Col. George W. Turner, Aide de Camp.
Col. Selden E. Marvin, Aide de Camp.

A Broadway furnishing house is supplying the new breeches for the members of Gov. Morton's staff. Some of the Brigadiers and Colonels who are not accustomed to riding in the saddle are learning horsemanship in a Hoboken riding school. It is understood that the Hoboken riding school is patronized because the Brigadiers and Colonels want to keep out of the sight of New-York reporters who might ridicule their efforts at equestrianism. To guard against accidents when their fiery steeds are caracoling the shoes of some of the staff officers' horses will be calked.

"You know it would be mighty humiliating to the staff to see one of the horses on top of a General instead of the General being on the horse," the military man said to the reporter by way of excusing the perfectly proper precaution taken in calking the horses' shoes.

The Governor's staff will mount at the Hotel Waldorf at 1:30 P. M. on April 30 and will be escorted by the experienced horsemen of Troop A to the head of the line. The presence of the rough riders of Troop A will, it is believed, guarantee the safety of the inexperienced horsemen of Gov. Morton's staff.

Bold Robbery of a Ticket Agent.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 24.—O. S. Smith, night operator and ticket agent at Dunfee, on the Nickel Plate Road, was at 3 o'clock this morning at his telegraph instrument, receiving train orders. He had just put out the signals for a freight train to stop. The train was about a mile away, when three masked men, each carrying a revolver, entered the small office. The leader said: "I am going to change your train signals and let the freight go through without stopping. You telegraph the change in signals at once, and don't send another word, or I'll blow your brains out. I hear your message, and if you don't break there I'll shoot your head off."

As the freight train went by the three men seized Smith, took $80 from his pockets, tore his diamond scarf pin from his necktie, robbed the ticket office of money, and took every article of value in sight.

Wants Philadelphia's Affairs Probed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 24.—A communication from the Municipal League of Philadelphia asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the municipal departments of Philadelphia, as conducted under the present charter, was read in the Senate to-day. The communication charged that powerful combinations control the action of Councils, and obtain valuable franchises without giving adequate compensation, and that various departments are in a deplorable condition. Mr. Penrose moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges, but after debate the motion was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will report only on the advisability of its adoption.

CRESCENT BICYCLES-BEST ON EARTH
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

BACK NUMBER BUDD'S GREAT LOSS

Fifteen Million Copies of Publications, Covering Many Years, Destroyed by Fire.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 24.—Fifteen million copies of newspapers, magazines, and other publications were destroyed by fire in this city to-night. The collection was the property of Robert M. Budd, a colored newsman, better known as "Back Number Budd."

The papers were stored in a frame building 60 by 25 feet and two stories high. The structure was formerly used as a horse car depot, and stood directly back of Budd's news store, 721 Vernon Avenue.

The fire was discovered in the rear of the second floor of the storeroom shortly before 6 o'clock. It burned very rapidly, and by the time the firemen had arrived the news store was on fire. Before it caught, the occupants of the living apartments over the store had time to remove their furniture and most of their personal effects. The storeroom was completely burned and the news store more than half consumed. The newspapers were packed away tightly, being tied up in bundles, and represented several thousand tons of weight.

Budd learned of the fire while on his way home from his store, in Broadway, New-York. When he reached the scene, his home and the labor of thirty-two years were represented by a heap of blackened timbers and burned and water-soaked newspapers. His collection was considered to be one of the most valuable in this country. He said to-night that he could have supplied from it copies of almost any newspaper of magazine from 1833 to date.

He started in business thirty-two years ago, buying out another man, who had a considerable collection of back numbers. Budd puts away each day about 250 copies of papers and magazines. His ability to supply old copies of publications earned for him the name of "Back Number Budd," and he was widely known by that name. He found a demand for his papers all over the country.

In many famous lawsuits he has supplied the counsel with the newspaper reports of the affairs before the trials. Budd told a reporter for The New-York Times to-night that he could place no value on his collection. It was largely governed by the demand for his back numbers. He said he hoped to save some of the papers that were in the centre of the ruins, but could not tell until the mass had cooled off and he had an opportunity to overhaul it. The only insurance he had was on the building, it being impossible to insure the papers. He believes some one set fire to his place.

The fire was still burning at a late hour to-night.

FOREST FIRES NEAR LAKEWOOD

Principal Voight and His Pupils Save the Schoolhouse at Gowdy's—Hotel Guests Drive to See the Flames.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 24.—A forest fire of considerable proportions is burning between this place and Toms River. A high wind is prevailing. Laborers here have been out all day fighting the flames. It is thought that the flames will be extinguished before morning.

The fire started early this morning. It is thought that some one set the pine woods on fire, as this is the fourth time within a week.

The public schoolhouse at Gowdy's, on the outskirts of Toms River, had a narrow escape from destruction. Principal Voight and the scholars knew of the fire, but supposed it was a long way off. During the morning session it became so dark, because of the smoke, that it was determined to dismiss the school. While preparations for this was being made some of the scholars saw the flames through the smoke. Mr. Voight at once dismissed the children. The older boys and the Principal fought the flames, while the smaller ones and the girls hurried away to summon help.

The farmers and many men from Toms River hastened to the school and by hard work the flames were kept from the schoolhouse. The building was blistered but did not catch fire.

Most of the guests from the hotels and cottages drove out this afternoon to see the fire. The roaring of the flames can be heard here. The odor from the burning cones and needles is almost stifling. Much valuable timber is being destroyed.

Just a year ago to-day a similar fire burned for two days. On that occasion several small houses and barns and some live stock perished. Thus far no buildings have been destroyed.

PROSTRATE BETWEEN TWO MOVING TRAINS

Miss Maud Whaley's Narrow Escape from Death at El Mora, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.—Miss Maud Whaley had a narrow escape from death at the El Mora station of the Central Railroad this morning. She was crossing the tracks to reach the station to take a train. A west-bound train was approaching and she stood on the east-bound track, not noticing that a fast east-bound express was also coming toward her. The engineers of both trains saw her danger, and both whistled.

The whistles warned the young woman, who turned and saw the express. She appeared paralyzed with fear, and for several seconds stood watching the approaching train. Then she seemed to recover her senses, and turned to leave the track. She started the wrong way, and almost walked in front of the west-bound train.

Seeing her danger, she threw herself lengthwise between the two tracks, and a moment later the two trains shot past her. A part of one of the trains struck the young woman on the shoulder and bruised, but did not break it. She was picked up and assisted to her home. She suffers from nervous prostration, but it is thought will be able to be about in a few days.

PRESIDENTIAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt Promoted to Be Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President has made the following appointments in the army:

BRIG. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, to be Major General.
COL. ZENAS R. BLISS, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Brigadier General.
COL. JOHN J. COPPINGER, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Brigadier General.
To be Captains in the Quartermaster's Department—LIEUT. JOHN I. FRENCH, JR., Fourth Artillery; LIEUT. ISAAC W. LITTELL, Tenth Infantry; LIEUT. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, First Cavalry.
Chaplain to be assigned to the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, (Colored)—The Rev. GEORGE W. PRIOLEAU of Wilberforce, Ohio.
The application of Lieut. Col. John T. Billings of the Medical Department to be retired Oct. 1 has been approved.

Selling the Fair Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Lewis McGlauflin, who was intimately associated with the late Senator Fair in wheat operations, sold the larger part of 10,000 tons, principally of the May option, to-day. His sales during the last few days have been very heavy, and will probably amount to nearly 30,000 tons, or the seventh part of the wheat, which the late Senator Fair is reputed to have purchased.

Found in Providence River.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—A body found in the Providence River this afternoon has been identified as that of Edward McKeon of Westerly. McKeon was proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel. His friends in Westerly fear that foul play has been committed, but there are no indications on the body to strengthen that theory.

Dr. Meyer Jackson Injured.

Dr. Meyer Jackson, thirty-six years old, of 332 East Seventy-eighth Street, was thrown from a wagon in front of 1,789 First Avenue yesterday afternoon and had his right kneecap dislocated. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

NICARAGUA'S LAST CHANCE

Great Britain Insists upon Its Payment Within Three Days.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURE THREATENED

Rear Admiral Stephenson Has Power to Follow His Own Estimate of the Necessities of the Situation.

MANAGUA, April 24.—The British Admiral has notified President Zelaya that three days will be given to Nicaragua in which to comply with the terms of Great Britain's ultimatum. This period will expire to-morrow.

Failure to pay the indemnity will be followed by seizure of the Custom House at Corinto and collection of the duties by British subjects, presumably officers of the fleet detailed for that purpose.

The note of the British Admiral contains a declaration that force will be used to collect the money if opposition is made.

The Government, it is reported, will refuse to pay the indemnity, and will abandon Corinto as a port of entry.

The belief is general here that if Great Britain obtains possession of Corinto she will continue to occupy it, as she has occupied territory in Egypt and other countries, where she has obtained a foothold.

LONDON, April 24.—The Central News says that Rear Admiral Stephenson of the Pacific fleet has received full instructions regarding his action on the Nicaragua coast, and is empowered in certain contingencies to follow his own estimate of the necessities of the situation.

At the Foreign Office it is officially stated that the three British war ships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, are there for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of Great Britain set forth in the British ultimatum.

PARIS, April 24.—The Salvadorean Agent here states that he has tried and failed to obtain from the British Government any modification of Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua. The matter was confided to him to secure that result, he says, but he was not authorized to offer any compromise.

CABINET MEETING AT WOODLEY.

Impression in Washington That the Nicaraguans Will Not Yield.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Gresham had a long interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, this morning, and also saw Minister Guzman of Nicaragua. A short time afterward members of the Cabinet, one by one, drove out to Woodley, the President's country home, where a special Cabinet meeting was held.

The outcome of the Cabinet meeting is understood to be that the Administration is disposed to use its good offices between Nicaragua and Great Britain so far as it consistently can.

President Cleveland feels that as matters now stand, the United States can do nothing except to request Lord Kimberley not to force a settlement of the indemnity within the next twenty-four hours, but to permit a sufficient time to elapse, that Nicaragua may not be compelled to pay at the cannon's mouth.

If the British Foreign Office agrees to this, the incident will probably be closed within the next fortnight, by a compliance on the part of Nicaragua with Great Britain's terms.

Those who understand the sentiment of the Nicaraguan people respecting this matter predict that Nicaragua will not pay the indemnity unless Great Britain pursues a more conciliatory course.

The disposition of President Zelaya and his advisers is strongly against paying the money under compulsion. To do so will, it is said, result in the overthrow of the present administration by the Nicaraguan people, who would even prefer that Corinto should be occupied by the British rather than be compelled to make a humilitating surrender.

FLEET'S POSSIBLE ADVERSARY.

Significance of Great Britain's Seemingly Extravagant Display.

Great Britain's three days' ultimatum to Nicaragua has naturally attracted much attention in this city, where a shadowy belief in the principle of non-interference by foreign powers in the affairs of this continent has inclined many to think that a display of force by Great Britain in the harbor of Corinto should result in a similar naval display by this country.

There is so far no evidence that this Government intends to resist by force the proposed coercion of Nicaragua by Great Britain. It will, however, be interesting to compare the forces which an untoward act on the part of Great Britain such as the bombardment of Corinto might place in opposition.

Most important of the British vessels now at Corinto is the flagship Royal Arthur, a first-class armored cruiser of what is known in England as the Edgar class. The vessel, which has a displacement of 7,700 tons, was launched in 1891. At the time of the launch Lord George Hamilton described the vessel as "an enlarged Mersey or a diminished Blake, having a smaller coal endurance than the latter, and being intended to steam at a lower rate of speed. Designed for isolated service at sea, she embodies all the essentials required in a vessel of the kind, possessing as she does good speed, fair coal capacity, great powers of offense and defense, large boat complement, ability to keep the sea for a long period without having to be docked, and excellent manoeuvring qualities."

The Royal Arthur measures 360 feet between perpendiculars, and has a beam of 60 feet 8 inches. With the exception of the Royal Sovereign, she is the longest ship ever launched from the Portsmouth yard. The vessel is built entirely of steel. Careful attention was bestowed upon the question of protection of the ship and crew from gun fire. After much discussion, it was decided to dispense with vertical armor and give protection to the vitals of the ship by means of a curved steel deck. This extends throughout the structure, and varies in thickness from one inch to a maximum of five inches in places most exposed to injury in action.

The protection of guns and the gun crews is afforded by casements with screens in front, which move with the training of the guns. The shields are of steel, and are six inches in thickness. Inboard the gunners stand within an iron box, two inches in thickness, through the floor of which ammunition is served with great ease and rapidity. The ship is also fitted with an armored conning tower, twelve inches in

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ROOSEVELT WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT

It Is Thought He Will Announce His Purpose To-day—Col. Rice of Albany Mentioned as His Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is expected that to-morrow Theodore Roosevelt will break the silence which he has observed since the report became current that he would become a member of the New-York Police Board, and tell the public whether he intends to leave the Civil Service Commission. There is little doubt that he has accepted Mayor Strong's tender of a place on the Board of Police Commissioners, and the delay in making the formal announcement is attributed to Mr. Roosevelt's desire to ascertain whether his associates on the board would be reformers like himself.

The announcement in these dispatches that the President would follow his own inclination in selecting a successor to Mr. Roosevelt, in case that gentleman should resign, is attested to-night in the statement which comes from reliable sources that, in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's retirement, Col. William G. Rice of Albany will be asked to take his place. As Assistant Paymaster General of the National Guard of the State of New-York, under Govs. Tilden, Robinson, Cornell, and Cleveland, Col. Rice became widely known, and when Mr. Hill became Governor, Col. Rice became his private secretary, a post which Col. Lamont had resigned to accompany Mr. Cleveland to Washington. He is now living in Albany, and his friends here say he would undoubtedly be willing to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

There was a general impression among politicians in this city last night that Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance was on its way from Washington. It had not been received by the Mayor at the time he left his office.

It was said last night that if Henry Campbell of the O'Brien Democracy were not appointed a Police Commissioner to succeed Commissioner Martin, as has been predicted in some quarters, two names would be recommended to Mayor Strong for that position. The men are Andrew D. Parker, formerly an Assistant District Attorney, and Augustus S. Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins was the candidate of the O'Brien Democracy for Judge of the Superior Court prior to the selection by the Committee of Seventy of Henry R. Beekman.

MRS. PARNELL THOUGHT TO BE DYING

Her Physician Holds Out No Hope for Her Recovery.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 24.—Mrs. Parnell's condition to-night is unchanged, and is as critical as it has been for the past twenty-four hours.

Dr. Shipp thinks she is dying.

FATAL END OF A FEUD

A Brother-in-Law of Senator Tillman Shot Dead in Edgefield, S. C.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., April 24.—This morning at 9 o'clock, in the store of Hammond & Co., at this place, B. L. Jones shot and killed John C. Swearingen. About three months ago Jones indicted Swearingen for obstructing a public road that led through the former's place, and Swearingen was tried and convicted at the last term of court for the offense. It seems that soon after the obstruction of the road, the rails used in forming the obstruction were burned, and Swearingen claimed that Jones's son did the burning, while Jones alleged that Swearingen was the guilty party. This, among other causes, brought on bad blood between the men.

A few days ago Swearingen caused the arrest of a negro and lodged him in jail, claiming that he could substantiate the charge against young Jones by the negro's testimony. Jones bailed the negro out. This morning Swearingen came to town to see about the matter, and, as the testimony of the Coroner's investigation discloses, on entering the store was asked by young Jones if he (Swearingen) had said he burned the rails. If he did, Jones said, it was false.

Other words passed between young Jones and the deceased, during which time B. L. Jones came in and told Swearingen if he desired to talk to any one to talk to him. Swearingen threw his hands on his hip pockets, and each drew his pistol and commenced firing. The witnesses could not say who shot first. Immediately after the firing, Swearingen fell to the floor, and died in twenty minutes. The ball that killed him entered at the upper margin of the right ear, penetrating the posterior portion of the brain. Jones was not hit.

Jones surrendered, and is now in jail. The parties were brothers-in-law, Jones having married Swearingen's sister. Swearingen was a brother-in-law of Senator Tillman and ex-Congressman Tillman. He had attained his fiftieth year, and leaves a family.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Iron Placed on the Track Between Camden and South Amboy.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 24.—An attempt was made this evening to wreck the Pennsylvania express, No. 318, running between Camden and South Amboy. The attempt was made near Yardville, four miles from this place. A lot of iron was piled on the rails in such a manner that an engine hitting the obstruction while going at a high rate of speed could not avoid being thrown from the tracks.

Fortunately, the engineer of the express saw the iron and brought his train to a stop when the pilot was within a few feet of it.

It is thought that the obstruction was placed by tramps.

Wants $25,000 Because Bitten by a Dog

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24.—Mrs. William Raymond has brought an action against C. H. Croley, Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, to recover $25,000 damages for the injuries inflicted on her by the latter's St. Bernard dog a few months ago.

Mrs. Raymond, who lives near the Croley residence, paid a friendly call to Mrs. Croley, and, while caressing the animal, rocked on his paw, whereat the dog caught her face in his jaws, lacerating both cheeks badly. Mrs. Raymond was reputed to be one of the most beautiful women in Rochester before this occurrence.

No answer has yet been made to the complaint, but it is supposed that it will be a general denial, Mrs. Croley saying that Mrs. Raymond had been warned not to caress the dog.

Big Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

LIMA, Ohio, April 24.—An explosion in a nitro-glycerine factory of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, at noon to-day, broke many windows, caused chimneys to topple over, and plaster to fall from the walls of many houses. The explosion was caused by the nitro-glycerine taking fire while it was being run. The two workmen who had charge of the place were eating dinner when they discovered the fire. They ran for their lives and succeeded in stopping a freight train which was approaching the works. There were six tons of the explosive in the factory at the time of the disaster.

Mrs. Bullitt Sues for Divorce Again.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Mrs. Mary Bullitt, formerly the widow of Gen. Ransom, began suit to-day for divorce from her venerable husband, Col. Cuthbert Bullitt, on the ground of abandonment. She caused a sensation a few months ago by a similar suit, which was later withdrawn and their differences were patched up for a time.

La Patrie Receives the United Press.

MONTREAL, April 24.—La Patrie, a Liberal French evening paper of this city, commenced receiving the United Press service to-day, discontinuing that of the Chicago organization calling itself the Associated Press.

STRANGLED IN THE SENATE

The Police Corruption Fund Has Accomplished Its Work.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL KILLED

A Party Caucus of the Assembly Decides to Pass It To-day—Police Magistrates Bill Thought to be Safe.

ALBANY, April 24.—The result of to-day's proceedings in the Legislature clearly indicates that the passage of the Police Magistrates bill is assured beyond a question, but that the corruption fund which was sent here by the Skull and Bones Society of the New-York police force has been effective in killing the Police Reorganization bill.

Early in the session to-day in the House, Mr. O'Grady stated that the New-York City Police Organization bill was a special order for 12 o'clock. He understood that the same bill was under consideration in the Senate to-day. It was not desired that the bills should pass each other, and he moved to make the bill a special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and the motion was carried.

The bill, at that time, was under discussion in the Senate, the Police Magistrates bill having been considered and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Senator Lexow had moved to strike out the objectionable amendment, which Senator Reynolds last week injected into the bill, permitting the policemen the right of appeal, but the vote was a tie—16 to 16. And thereby hangs a very interesting story. Senator Wolfert of Kings, who has been seriously ill for three months, was brought here expressly for the purpose of throwing his influence and his vote in favor of the measure. To the surprise of the Republicans, however, the three Republican Senators, Messrs. Coggeshall of Oneida, Reynolds of Kings, and Robertson of Westchester, who bolted the caucus, voted with the Democrats to kill the bill.

The vote being a tie, Lieut. Gov. Saxton exercised his prerogative of casting a vote in the affirmative, to break the tie. Thereupon Senator Cantor, who, during the debate on the Police Magistrates bill, had asserted that Gov. Morton had exposed himself to impeachment by bringing the Republican Senators together in caucus at his house in order to influence legislation, declared that the Lieutenant Governor was wrong in voting. Lieut. Gov. Saxton declined to accept this bluff of the leader of the minority. In firm and unmistakable language, he informed Senator Cantor that he knew his rights, and did not propose to be corrected.

It was evident on the face of things that the Police Magistrates bill was safe, and that the Reorganization bill was doomed.

Evidence appeared that the same corrupt means that had destroyed the Reorganization bill in the Senate were beginning to be used in the House. In the course of the morning, half a dozen rumors reached Speaker Fish that the lobby was vigorously at work to slaughter the bill in the Assembly. At his suggestion Leader Ainsworth called a caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly, the first that has been held in the House since Mr. Fish was chosen Speaker. Out of the 105 Republican members of the Assembly, 97 attended. When the proposition was submitted that the House should pass the Reorganization bill, opposition at once developed from Messrs. Miller, Bell, Hamilton, Hoops, Wilkes, and Andrews of New-York, and Gardenier of Columbia. The caucus was run, however, by Speaker Fish, Leader Ainsworth, and Messrs. O'Grady of Rochester and Nixon of Chautauqua, who, in blunt language, declared that not only the reputation of the Legislature, but the well being of the Republican Party depended upon the passage of these New-York reform police bills.

To the general surprise, the immaculate Mr. Pavey of New-York "jumped" the caucus. Messrs. Steinberg of New-York and Armstrong of Monroe refused to vote. Mr. Halpin of New-York, who represents Fred Gibbs's district, gave an opinion on the subject worthy of Mark Tapley. In asking to be excused from voting, he said that he did not see why the patrolmen of New-York City should be held responsible for the misdeeds of the officers of the Police Department. He was willing that the officers should not have the right of appeal, but he believed this privilege should be extended to the patrolmen. By a vote of 78 to 9 the caucus decided that the Reorganization bill should be made a party measure, and pass the House to

ators to do his will. And all this was done to force the passage of a most iniquitous bill. Not a Senator could dispute the reprehensible nature of the measure. Therefore, the Senators should be men and not be coerced.

Senator Raines suggested the report of the bill without the amendment, and to have the latter made a separate bill. He asserted that the Democratic Senators used to wear the floors out going to see Gov. Hill to get orders, which fact made the criticisms on Gov. Morton laughable.

Senator Mullin said the bill must go through, or it would be suicidal for the Republican party.

Senator Cantor then made a vigorous defense of the police justices. He said no charges whatever had been produced against them, nor could there be. Yet it was proposed to disgrace these men and their families, without any apparent reason except that of getting spoils. He could not understand why the Governor was so persistent in his efforts to force the bill through, in defiance of the wishes of the Senators.

Senator Lexow read from the police investigation report reflecting on the magistrates. To Senator Cantor he asserted that he could name at least four distinct and serious charges against police justices, but would not do so, as he did not want to mention names. The people believe that the Police Justices work with the law-breakers, and demand a pure judiciary. Therefore, this bill must be passed.

The bill, with the amendment stricken out, was sent back to the Committee of the Whole, by a strict party vote of 20 ayes to 12 nays. It will be taken up when general orders is reached.

The Lexow New-York City Police Reorganization bill was then taken up.

Senator Lexow moved to strike out the Reynolds amends, which, among other things, gives dismissed officers the right of appeal.

Senator Cantor said it was time the people knew how the Lexow report was adopted. It was once read to the committee, who then signed it. Under the circumstances he did not think it well to continually refer to the matter.

Senator Lexow said a vote against the bill implied a lack of confidence in Mayor Strong, because the latter was to name the commission.

Senator O'Connor ridiculed the idea that the right of appeal should be given the policemen. The condition in New-York requires unusual action, and it should be taken for the good of the people.

Senator Parker called the proposed bill "unjust, unmanly, and utterly un-American."

Senator Reynolds asserted that there was a big difference between the Power of Removal bill and the Reorganization bill. He intimated that the reason why the reform bills were delayed was because a certain man in New-York could not get them so fixed as to give him all the patronage.

Senator Robertson said he could not consciously take away the right of appeal from any person. Neither did he believe that a man should twice be on trial for an offense of which he had been once acquitted.

The vote stood 16 to 16, and the Chair voted aye to break the tie.

Senator Cantor entered a protest, stating that it was a serious question if the Lieutenant Governor could vote on a bill. He could only vote on questions of order. He could not act on legislation as part of the Senate. "We have seen the Governor transcending the duties of his office, and now we see the Lieutenant Governor doing the same thing." Again he protested against the vote.

Senator O'Connor said this was nonsense, and that the Lieutenant Governor would be a coward if he did not vote in the crisis which had arisen. The Lieutenant Governor was not usurping power, and if he did not vote he ought to be impeached.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said he knew his duty, and that Senator Cantor knew he was right. The Constitution plainly gave him a right to vote as he had done. He said he had a right to vote on all questions before the Senate in case of a tie, except on the final passage of a bill. He declared the amendments adopted.

Senator Cantor said the Chair had deliberately insulted him in intimating that he thought one way and acted another. He asserted that the Lieutenant Governor had no right to invade the rights of Senators, and violate the Constitution by his vote. The Lieutenant Governor had no right to vote on legislation and he knew it.

The bill was then put on final passage, and the vote stood: Ayes, 16; nays, 16. The Lieutenant Governor declared it lost, as it had not received a majority.

The usual motion to reconsider was made by Senator Lexow. Following is the vote by which the bill was lost:

Yeas—Messrs. Childs, Donaldson, Higgins, Hilburn, Lamy, Lexow, Mullin, O'Connor, Owens, Parsons, Pound, Wagner, Raines, Smelzer, Stapleton, Wolfert, (all Republicans)—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Collins, Guy, McMahon, O'Donnel, O'Sullivan, Parker, Rice, Sullivan, and Wolf, (Democrats) Bradley, Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson, (Republicans.)

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

MR. CARLISLE AND CIVIL SERVICE

The Secretary Objects to the Appointment of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue by Competitive Examination.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A sharp division of opinion has developed between Secretary Carlisle and the Civil Service Commission over the inclusion of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue under the civil service rules. Several months have passed since the President announced that the Internal Revenue Service was to be classified, but the rules have not been promulgated because of this question—whether Deputy Collectors shall be subject to examination.

Secretary Carlisle was asked to prepare a classification for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners. He sent them one which prohibited competitive examinations for 2,939 gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks, but he recommended that the 913 Deputy Collectors be exempted from examination.

The Civil Service Commissioners prepared rules with reluctance upon this basis and they feel little disposition to take the responsibility of classification when one-quarter of the service is exempt. It is not only, according to their view, that such a classification of the Internal Revenue Service is a fraud upon the public, by pretending to do what is not done, but that a service thus organized is not likely to be harmonious.

The Commissioners have observed that where a part of a service is under a dominion of what they consider "the spoils system" and another part under the merit system, friction is constantly taking place between the two elements. The spoilsmen are trying to pick flaws in the work of the classified portion of the service, and the latter have a hearty contempt for the beneficiaries of the spoils system. More than this, to promote men from the classified into the unclassified service, and to drop them back again into the classified service, affords an opportunity for manipulation for political purposes to which the Commissioners are much opposed.

The question has been for some time before the President—how to reconcile the difference between his Minister of Finance and his Commissioners of the Civil Service—and thus far no solution has been presented.

The Commissioners argue that it is a very simple thing to strike out the two words "Deputy Collectors," from the list of excepted places which Secretary Carlisle has prepared, and Commissioner Roosevelt is reported to have advised the President to draw his pen through the words in the same manner in which he drew it through the words "non-competitive examinations" when he classified the Post Office Inspectors and put them under competitive rules.

The Treasury officials make the point that many of the Deputy Collectors have duties in the field which require special aptitude, but the Commissioners have replied that a great proportion of them are mere clerks and bookkeepers, and that proper examinations can be provided for the men who are in the field. The experiment has worked well with the Post Office Inspectors, who have similar discretionary duties, and their places are usually filled by promotion from the clerical ranks, which gives the appointing officer an opportunity to pick the brightest and most efficient men. The President has not yet indicated his decision in the matter.

"SELAH!" SINGS RED-EYED VIREO

MRS. KATE TRYON TELLS ABOUT SWEET-VOICED WARBLERS.

The Tireless Throating of the Bobolink Described to the Students of Pratt Institute.

The assembly room in Pratt Institute was filled with bird notes yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Kate Tryon of Cambridge, Mass., was telling the students of the institute something of "Days with the Birds."

"When Edison's phonograph can repeat sounds with absolute perfection," said Mrs. Tryon, "I think the very best use to which it can be put will be to carry it into the flowery fields of June and bring home the notes of the bobolink."

Mrs. Tryon is a human phonograph in this respect, and with a wonderful memory and ear and flexible throat she repeated the notes of the many birds of which she spoke.

Cheery are we—
We cheer you—
You see it?—
You know it?—
Why is it?—
Listen to me-e—Selah.

Those are the notes of the red-eyed vireo, the preacher, as Mrs. Tryon gave them, and the students greeted them with hearty applause.

He is an old-fashioned preacher, the trim little vireo, Mrs. Tryon says. His sermons equal those of Cotton Mather for length, and over and over he repeats his single refrain for two hours and three-quarters, with always the two short notes at the end—"Selah."

Mrs. Tryon had been going on with her bird studies in Prospect Park, just before the talk, but she has a grievance against parks, she says—they are kept too clean. If they were not so carefully looked after there would be more birds in them. Perhaps she excepts Central Park in this particular, or she may have reconsidered, for one of the last things she told her listeners was that they should be proud of Central Park, because of the number of birds to be found in it. They are birds, some of them, that belong to the thick dense woodland, but they have come to make their homes upon the pleasure-ground of a great city.

Many different birds were described in a charmingly entertaining manner, with a beautiful water-color illustration—Mrs. Tryon's own work—of each. These are some of the little hints she gave to would-be bird students: "In the first place, if you are going out to seek birds, go alone. While you are saying to a friend, 'I hear a bird; let us go to it,' the bird has flown.

"If you really wish to see a bird it is always possible to do so.

"The warning notes of birds are as interesting as their songs. You can often distinguish them in that way.

"Birds always come on the same date. I know an old gentleman who has kept a bird almanac for forty years to verify this fact, and I know it from my own experience.

"Birds come back to the same nest year after year.

"When birds are nesting in June, if one family is disturbed all the neighbors gather around to see what the trouble is, and make a pretty bird show.

"I have always thought that it would be difficult for a person to climb to the top of Bunker Hill Monument, singing all the way, but the bobolink does practically the same thing. He sings straight on hour after hour, without a break."

Then Mrs. Tryon created a great deal of amusement by giving what she considers to be the best translation of the bobolink's song ever given, an adaptation from the translations of Henry Ward Beecher and William Hamilton Gibson. If measured in length the reproduction must have been yards long, and without a break for even as much as a space between the words.

"I really wish I knew more about birds," said one of the students, as she went out talking gayly with two girl friends.

"Yes," answered one of her companions, "but remember, you would have to go bird hunting alone."

CONVENTION OF RETAIL GROCERS

Delegates from All Parts of the Country Meet in This City.

The first day's session of the Second National Convention of Retail Grocers was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

There were present about 230 delegates, representing 10,000 grocers from all parts of the country. The convention is held as an adjunct to the National Food and Industrial Exposition, now in progress at the Grand Central Palace.

J. W. Callahan acted as Chairman and Frederick Laurens of Minneapolis acted as Secretary. William De Motti, President of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, made the address of welcome to the delegates. The great need of the trade, he said, and something which would materially ameliorate the condition of the grocers, was organization.

During the afternoon there were speeches and discussions upon the effect of department stores, cash and credit systems, and the best methods to be followed by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in protecting their common interests.

At the evening session resolutions were draw up recommending an Inter-State Credit Exchange, which would do away with the fraud that is now practiced by unscrupulous grocers. Another resolution recommended the enactment of laws compelling manufacturers to specify the weights and quality in a package of goods, and a third recommended the sale of all vegetables by weight instead of by measure.

The closing session of the convention will be held to-day. In the afternoon a committee that was appointed last night will meet a committee of wholesale dealers to consider the condition of the trade. In the evening there will be a report of committees, election of officers, and other routine work.

Euterpe Society Concert.

The Euterpe Society of Brooklyn gave its third grand concert to a large audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Prof. Carl Venth was the musical director, and Mrs. Emmie Wilhelms presided at the piano.

Mrs. Tirzah Hamlen-Ruland, who possesses an exquisite contralto voice, sang "My Peace is Gone," and in the second part sang "Parting" and "Come Forth."

The two masterpieces of the evening, which called forth hearty applause, were given by the Euterpe Orchestra. In the first part they rendered "Love's Dream After the Ball," and in the second part, "Forge in the Forest."

Found in the East River.

The body of a woman was found in the East River at the foot of North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The woman was apparently about thirty years old. She wore a black jacket and dress, and a long black cloak trimmed with astrachan.

The record of missing persons at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, was gone over carefully last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, but there was no missing person whose description answered that of the drowned woman. The body had been in the water a long time.

W. E. D. Stokes Paid Her Fare.

A woman giving her name as Jane Doe was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged by Charles H. Loser, a cab driver, with refusing to pay carriage hire. Loser had driven her from a restaurant at Thirtieth Street and Broadway to 102 West Sixty-first Street.

On her refusing to pay, Loser took her to the station house. He said she seemed to be under the influence of a drug. Her fare was paid by W. E. D. Stokes of 262 West Seventy-second Street, who happened to be in court, and the case was dismissed. Mr. Stokes said he knew nothing about the woman.

Hearing on a Rapid Transit Bill.

A hearing on the bill granting an increase of $5,000,000 to the Rapid-Transit Commission over the $50,000,000 previously allotted for the construction of the road, will be had before Mayor Strong to-day. The $5,000,000, it is claimed, is not for purposes of construction, but to meet any possible claims for damages which may be made in the course of construction.

NICARAGUA'S LAST CHANCE

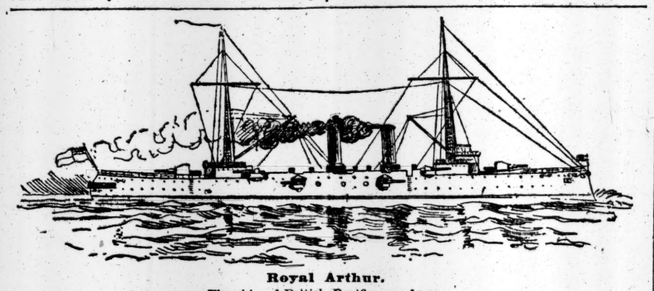
Continued from Page 1.

thickness, from which in action the engines, steering gear, and guns can be controlled.

The armament consists of one 9.2 inch rifle, carried on a central pivot mounting aft, twelve six-inch quick guns, and twenty-five rapid-fire cannon of smaller calibre, a remarkably heavy armament for a vessel of the cruiser's class. A complete system of net defense has been supplied as a safeguard against torpedo attack.

To offset the presence of the Royal Arthur in Nicaraguan waters the United States can dispatch the coast defender Monterey, which is now at Acapulco, Mexico, and under orders to proceed to Callao. The vessel is of a totally different type from the stanch British cruiser, and no one can predict what the result would be should two vessels of these distinctive classes engage in action.

The Monterey carries in her main battery



Royal Arthur.
Flagship of British Pacific squadron.

two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in a barbette forward, and two ten-inch rifles in a barbette aft. All four of these formidable pieces could be concentrated on a target providing the target was not directly ahead or directly astern. The forward barbette has a fourteen-inch thickness of armor, and the after one eleven and a half inches. The guns are protected by sloping shields eight inches in thickness. There is a complete belt of armor 4½ feet wide and 18 inches thick, which incloses this floating battery. The secondary armament consists of twelve quick-firing guns. The vessel is commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, an officer of undoubted efficiency and determination.

Other United States vessels which could be quickly assembled at Corento are the commerce destroyer Olympia, Capt. J. J. Read, now at Santa Barbara, Cal.; the cruiser Bennington, Commander Charles M. Thomas, undergoing repairs at Mare Island, Cal.; the gunboat Ranger, Commander E. W. Watson, at Buena Ventura, and the Alert, Commander G. F. Ide, at Panama.

In addition to the flagship Royal Arthur, the British naval force at Corento consists of the Satellite, a third-rate cruiser, and the Wild Swan, a vessel similar to the American gunboat Ranger.

Some significance has been found in the fact that Great Britain thought it advisable to send three efficient men-of-war to Corinto to enforce her demands, when a well-equipped steam launch carrying a guard of marines could have accomplished the duty just as well, provided this country stood aloof.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S VIEWS.

England Should Finish With Egypt Before Coercing Nicaragua.

Frederic R. Coudert, who is recognized as leading in practice of international law in this country, and whose services as counsel to the Bering Sea Arbitration Commission brought him prominently before two continents, was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times.

When asked for his views of the report that force would be used to compel Nicaragua to accede to Great Britain's demand, Mr. Coudert said:

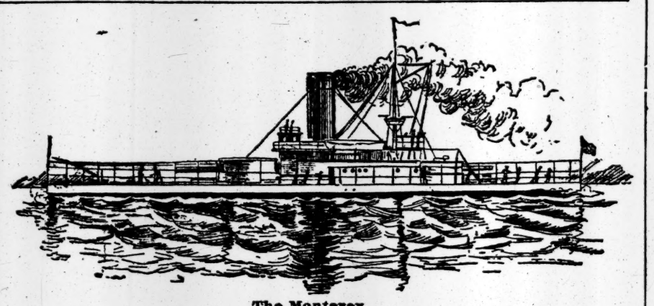
"If I were an enemy of Great Britain, I would be glad if she did. Our people don't want bombardments by foreign people on this continent. Whether it is against the Monroe doctrine or not, the American people have a strong feeling on that subject.

"They don't like to see a big nation bullying a little one, even if the big nation is the United States and the little one Chile.

"In the next place, these small republics on this continent belong to one family, if not by blood, at least by proximity, by points of contact, and by sympathy with the example of free government which we have set. It would seem to be a wiser policy for Great Britain to get through with Egypt before starting with Nicaragua. She is arousing the resentment of one great nation in Europe, and it may not be prudent for her to inflame the prejudices, if you choose to call them so, of the great Nation of the Western Hemisphere.

"Bombarding helpless towns is, at best, brutal and expensive. It may turn out that the expense may be greater to Great Britain than to Nicaragua.

"The most painful part of it is that so great a Government should deliberately take a step backward. The whole sentiment of the world is against a settlement



The Monterey.
United States coast-defense steamer.

of disputes by the old-fashioned way of war, and arbitration is growing to be the hope of civilization.

"As the century closes, I cannot help thinking that this coercion on the part of a powerful nation against a weak one, which might result in war, is worse than a blunder—it is a crime."

BRITAIN NOT UNREASONABLE.

Monroe Doctrine Should Not Interfere with Just Obligations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The news from Nicaragua that a British fleet is lying in Corinto Harbor, prepared to make a demonstration in the event that Great Britain's demand for an indemnity is not complied with, has excited only the jingo element.

The Administration is not worried in the least. It is assumed here by persons who have given the matter close consideration that the demand of Great Britain is not unreasonable.

Both the United States and Great Britain were affronted by the action of the Nicaraguans in expelling American and British subjects from Nicaraguan soil several months ago. The protest of this Government was at once heeded; that of Great Britain has been conveyed to Nicaragua, and three British vessels are now at Corinto to see that a satisfactory response shall be made.

The Monroe doctrine, according to the views of the State Department, was never intended to operate as a barrier to the payment by the countries to the South of us of obligations which they might assume, or which might be forced upon them through inconsiderate action.

It is undoubtedly the hope of Nicaragua that the United States will intervene and prevent Great Britain from carying out her threat to land men and take charge of the Nicaraguan customs houses in case the indemnity of $75,000 is not immediately paid.

It is not believed here that there will be any intervention on the part of this Government, unless Great Britain should show a disposition to acquire a portion of the Nicaraguan territory.

There is a fear in some quarters that the Nicaraguans may do something designed to create trouble between this country and Great Britain. They might, for instance, offer to cede Corn Island to Great Britain.

Mr. Gresham has been in consultation to-day with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador. There has not been any correspondence between the State Department and the British Government on the subject of Nicaragua, but undoubtedly Mr. Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote have reached an understanding. The Monterey is expected to reach Corinto in a few days to look after American interests.

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

Nicaragua a Martyr to Monroeism and Has a Lesson Long Needed.

LONDON, April 24.—The Daily Graphic will say to-morrow under the caption, "A Martyr to Monroeism":

That the soil of the republics of the two Americas is safe from the trespasses of European powers, no matter how the subjects and interests of the latter may have been outraged, has been Nicaragua's pride and solace throughout her tempestuous career, and, even although she stand alone, she will not desert so convenient a principle.

Before sunset to-day perhaps counsels of a less heroic kind will prevail; but whether or not, Great Britain will by that time have taught Nicaragua and other States of Central and South America a lesson long needed.

The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow:

It does not appear that the United States is at all anxious to take a hand in the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Everything is indeed well between us and the United States.

American Men-of-War at Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Admiral Meade announced the arrival of the New-York, Columbia, and Cincinnati at Key West this afternoon. The Atlanta and Raleigh, which left Colon with the fleet, are not reported. They are somewhat slower than the other vessels.

REPUBLICANS EXPEL W. A. FABER

He Was at His Mother's Deathbed, But to Them that Was Nothing.

William A. Faber, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, was expelled Tuesday evening from the Republican Association of the Third District of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, on the charge of having voted the Democratic ticket last Fall. The complainant was Henry Schulz, a brother of Assemblyman Schulz.

Mr. Faber was not at the meeting, owing to his mother's serious illness, but his lawyer, Oscar E. Langer, represented him. The vote to expel was 34 to 1, the Treasurer, Mr. Neidig, being the only person to vote against the motion. Mr. Langer protested against the proceedings, and demanded that specific charges be made and that time be allowed for his client to answer.

When Mr. Langer called at Mr. Faber's house to tell him the result of the meeting, he learned that Mr. Faber's mother had died while the meeting was in progress.

Mr. Langer returned to the hall, explained to the association that Mr. Faber's mother had just died, and asked the members to reconsider the vote, but they refused to do so.

SPANISH MINISTER ARRIVES HERE

He Thinks the Trouble in Cuba Will Soon Be Settled.

The Spanish steamship Panama arrived at Quarantine last evening, after a trip of three days and fifteen hours from Havana.

Among the passengers was Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States. The Minister said:

"The excitement in Cuba is quieting down, and I am confident that the troubles will soon be settled. The Captain General, Martinez Campos, will be in Havana before many days. He is now visiting the affected districts with a view of suppressing any disorders that may arise.

"The alleged insurrection is confined principally to negroes, the whites not taking active part with them. I feel assured from my knowledge of the Captain General that he will be prompt and energetic. His perfect knowledge of Cuban affairs makes him the best man for the situation."

The Minister will remain in New-York for several days, stopping at the Hotel Savoy.

North Siders on Rapid Transit.

The citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards held a mass meeting last night in the Fordham Clubhouse, High Bridge Road, to express their opinion on rapid transit. Judge Bernard Hall presided, and addresses were made by James L. Wells, John A. Anderson, John C. Delavergne, President of the North Side Board of Trade, and Aldermen Randall and School.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that a uniform fare of 5 cents should be established, and demanding that the Cities Committee of the Legislature report at once the Niles Five-Cent Fare bill.

Do Not Want Licenses Granted.

Protests were made yesterday to the Excise Board against the granting of licenses at 145 Second Avenue and at 4,195 Third Avenue. The Rev. Father Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, says the proposed saloon at 4,195 Third Avenue would be too near his church, and there are too many saloons in the neighborhood. John Brooks Leavitt is one of those who protest against a license for 145 Second Avenue.

Naval Vessels at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 24.—The war ships New-York, Columbia, and Cincinnati arrived at this port at noon to-day. The New-York and Columbia sailed for New-York this afternoon. The Cincinnati is still in the harbor.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

HUSBAND NO. 2 WAS WAITING

Annie Faelten, a Musical Celebrity in Baltimore, Divorced Yesterday, Will Be Married To-day.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—Without any contest on the part of the wife, Prof. Reinhold Faelten was to-day granted an absolute divorce from Mrs. Annie Faelten and given the custody of the two oldest children, Rudolph and Helen. The two youngest are given to the mother. The eldest of these is Carl Melamet Faelten, and the youngest has not yet been christened.

Almost immediately upon the signing of the decree, Prof. David Melamet walked into the Court of Common Pleas and procured a license to marry Mrs. Annie Werseng Faelten, who had just been made a single woman. It is understood that the couple will be quietly married to-morrow.

When the divorce proceedings against Mrs. Faelten were filed by her husband on March 23 a profound sensation was created in the musical circles of Baltimore. Both are distinguished musicians and composers, and both are well known in Baltimore. In his bill Prof. Faelten alleged unfaithfulness and asked for the custody of the two oldest children, his wife having informed him, he claimed, that the other two did not belong to him. As soon as the petition was filed, Mrs. Faelten's counsel withdrew the papers from court. It was learned, however, that Prof. Melamet, who is to marry Mrs. Faelten, was mentioned as the co-respondent before the examiner when the testimony was taken.

Prof. Melamet is one of the best-known composers in America. He wrote the "Columbus Cantata," which won a prize over twenty-four competitors, and was sung at the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago, and he is also the author of several songs and operas.

Mrs. Faelten is also a talented musician. She was born in Cape Town, Africa, but received her musical education in Germany. She was for several years an instructress at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, in this city, from which position she resigned when she married Prof. Faelten, who also held a position at the same institution in 1884. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Faelton opened a musical school on St. Paul Street, which was patronized by some of the most prominent society people in the city, and proved a great success. In January of last year Prof. Faelton accepted a position at the New-England Conservatory of Music, in Boston.

RUMOR ABOUT THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

A St. Paul Paper Says Henry Villard Is in Control Again.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—The statement was made by a local paper this afternoon that Henry Villard had again secured control of the Northern Pacific property, through the assistance of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, for the purpose of winding up the receivership and assuming the direction of the system personally.

Well-informed railroad men and men in financial circles are disposed to doubt the statement.

Suits for Soft Coal Fines.

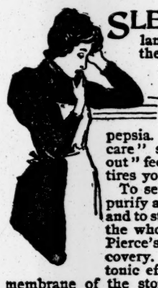
LONG ISLAND CITY, April 24.—Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart to-day commenced suits in the Police Court, before Justice Duffy, against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover two fines of $100 each for alleged violations of the section of the health code that prohibits the use of soft coal. The cases will be heard next Wednesday.

Mr. Stewart says he will commence a new suit each day until the nuisance is abated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—247 East Eighty-seventh Street; M. Vincenzo, fruits, and Andrew Daney, grocery; damage, $1,100.
3 A. M.—68 New Chambers Street; J. B. La Rue, insect powder; damage, $500.
10:45 A. M.—424 East Forty-ninth Street; Peter De Witt, coal yard; damage, $15.
11:30 A. M.—627½ Eleventh Avenue; Henry Cravers, veterinary dispensary; damage trifling.
1:20 P. M.—2,021 Lexington Avenue; Percy Nagel, dwelling; damage slight.
1:40 P. M.—8 West End Avenue; Thomas Devine, stable; damage, $500.
1:25 P. M.—882 Hudson Street; James Ryan, furniture; damage, $1,500.
3:30 P. M.—19 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Sage Sackett, dwelling; damage, $100.
4 P. M.—129 Attorney Street; J. Gregorius, factory; no damage.
4:35 P. M.—96 Monroe Street; Louis Merriash, tenement; no damage.
5:30 P. M.—800 Fifth Avenue; A. Koch's Dancing Academy; no damage.
7:25 P. M.—901 West Fifty-second Street; John Kearn; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—102 and 104 Wooster Street; a vacant loft; no damage.



SLEEPY, DULL, languid and morose, is the way you feel when your liver fails to do its work properly; in consequence you suffer from indigestion, biliousness, and dyspepsia. You have a "don't care" spirit and a "played out" feeling, and everything tires you.

To set the liver in action, purify and enrich the blood, and to strengthen and vitalize the whole system, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Having a peculiar tonic effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, it makes a lasting cure of all stomach, liver and bowel disorders. By increasing the blood supply, as well as enriching it, all the organs of the body are strengthened, and the nerves are fed on pure, rich blood.

Neuralgia is the "cry of the starved nerves for food"; nervous debility and exhaustion, sleeplessness and nervous prostration are in most instances the direct result of a starved condition of the blood. The true way to cure these ailments permanently is to take the "Golden Medical Discovery," which was discovered and prescribed by an eminent physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at present chief consulting physician and specialist to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a medical opinion on your case, write him. It will cost you nothing.

A Book of 136 pages on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," will be mailed to any address on receipt of postage, six cents. It contains names, addresses and reproduced photographs of a vast number of people who have been cured of dyspepsia, "liver complaint," chronic diarrhea, and kindred ailments by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"LIVER COMPLAINT."
Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—A few of my symptoms were heartburn and fullness after eating; sometimes pain in my bowels and bad taste in my mouth; sometimes I was feverish, with hot flushes over skin. After taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" I was relieved of all these symptoms and I feel perfectly well. Yours truly,

Charles Book

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF BEEF

Secretary Morton's Investigation Points Clearly to a Combination of Western Producers.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is understood that the developments thus far made in the investigation of the beef question have about convinced Secretary Morton that a combination has been formed for the purpose of putting up the price of beef. The Secretary, early in the history of the recent rise, was inclined to attribute it to the natural scarcity of cattle. Notwithstanding the unusual advance in dressed meat, cattle on the hoof show a very moderate increase in value, even less than it would seem natural to expect in view of the small receipts by comparison with a year ago.

Figures received at the Agricultural Department show that the estimated receipts of cattle at the Chicago yards for the week ending April 19 was 34,000 head; the official figures for the previous week were 37,527, while the corresponding week of 1894 brought in 161,365 head. A similar decrease is manifest in the supply of hogs. For the week ending April 19 the estimate is 107,000; for the week previous, official, 97,075, and for the corresponding period of 1894, 142,512.

These figures ought to indicate very much larger prices to the raisers of cattle. The price of cattle on the hoof, as compared with six months ago, has increased from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds only, and as compared with one year ago, from 90 cents to $1.30 per hundred. Despite this small increase the consumer is compelled to pay an increase of 5 cents per pound and upward. This increase appears to be entirely disproportionate to the increase in the price of cattle, and the Department of Agriculture has been forced to the conclusion that a combination has been formed to work both ways: To keep the price down to the producer, and force it up for the consumer.

Inasmuch as all data sought by the Inspectors must come from the packers voluntarily, the department has little hope of getting at the bottom facts.

Secretary Morton, when seen to-night with regard to a dispatch sent him from a meeting of the Chicago live stock men, which adopted resolutions criticising his course, said he already had read the resolutions, and they struck him as being remarkable, in that they appeared to be stereotyped copies of those recently adopted in three other Western cities.

"The statement of the resolutions," said the Secretary, "that the receipts of cattle at the four principal Western markets for the current year are 270,000 head less than for the same period of 1894 is not news to me. Those figures were given out by the Department of Agriculture some time ago, and they are true. But, contrary to the statement of the resolutions, that is not responsible for the abnormal increase in the price of beef. Of course, it made a normal increase of about a dollar in the price of cattle on foot, but it does not account for the present high price of beef to the consumer. With this fact in mind, I don't see how I could believe other than that the live stock men are increasing prices greatly beyond what they should be."

Secretary Morton further stated that the field agents of the Agricultural Department had succeeded in getting a great deal of new information about this matter within the last few days, but just what this information was the Secretary said he could not divulge at the present time.

IN THE INTEREST OF REFORM

The Council of Good Government Clubs Begins a Series of Dinners and Conferences.

The first of a series of dinners and conferences under the management of the Council of Good Government Clubs was held last night at the Reform Club. There were present the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Good Government Clubs in this city, the members of the Council of Good Government Clubs, and a number of others who are interested in the work of the clubs.

The object of the dinners and the subsequent conferences is to bring the officers of the clubs together, to exchange opinions about the work to be undertaken in the interest of reform in municipal government, discussing the best methods for conducting the coming campaign based on the experience gained during the reform movement begun last year, and listening to suggestions for campaign work.

Isaac H. Klein, Chairman of the Committee of the Council on Good Government Club work, presided at the dinner and at the subsequent conference, which was entirely informal. Horace E. Deming spoke on "Financial Support of the Council," Edward D. Page, President of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District, on "System and Method in Our Work," and M. D. Rothschild on "Functions of the Council."

The dinner and conference were private.

DIPLOMAS FOR DRAMATIC STUDENTS

Address to Graduates of the American Academy by A. M. Palmer.

The graduating exercises of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts were held at the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning.

Short addresses to the graduates were made by Franklin A. Sargeant, President of the Faculty, and Fred Williams of the Lyceum Theatre, Dean of the college. The latter said: "People talk of elevating the stage. No one elevates the stage. It elevates all that comes in contact with it. Remember that improvidence is no sign of genius. Keep money in your pocket."

A. M. Palmer delivered the diplomas to the graduates, who were:

Miss Meta Brittain, Miss Eleanor Hunter, Miss Benjy Harrison, Miss Ina Hammer, Miss Alma Kruger, Miss Bertha Lassall, Miss Charlotte Lambert, Miss Louise Musson, Miss Amy Ricard, Miss Josephine Shaw; Messrs. John Blair, Ira Hards, Edwin Meyer, John Stepplig, Herbert Bostwick, Forest Flood, and Frank Short.

When Miss Benjy Harrison received her diploma, Mr. Palmer said: "I hope Miss Harrison is sound on the silver question." The remark was received with laughter.

After the presentation, Mr. Palmer made an address, saying:

"You go forth with great advantages over those possessed by many actors and actresses now on the stage. You know how to walk the stage. You have been through a course of enunciation, pronunciation, and gesticulation, and all the business necessary to good acting. Many good actors and actresses had to learn all this while working for their bread and butter.

"Cultivate the art of being natural. The wise tendency of the present time is toward absolute naturalness. It is not perfect as yet."

W. H. Crane made a witty speech. He said he had been pulled on the stage, although his only qualification when young was a deep bass voice.

Among those present were May Robson, E. P. Stephenson, Charles Bell, and R. O. Jenkins.

Funeral of Patrick J. Hickey.

The funeral of Patrick J. Hickey, a member of the John J. O'Brien Association and Captain in the Third Assembly District, who died at 45 Chrystie Street, Tuesday, will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Hickey was born in the south of Ireland forty-eight years ago. He came to this country when a youth. He worked for several years on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but settled in New-York twenty-five years ago. He has been identified with politics in the Third Assembly District during that period. He refused a nomination for Assemblyman in his district. His charity to poor people on the east side made him popular. He leaves a wife and two children.

Suggests Storage for the Trucks.

Street Commissioner Waring believes that a solution of the truck problem can be found in providing storage houses in connection with stables. In a communication sent out yesterday he said such an establishment existed at Morton and Washington Streets. There, he said, the horses are looked after, and the trucks, too, and a good example furnished of what can be done in the way of keeping the streets clear of vehicles after nightfall.

A Farewell Feast by Dolan.

Dolan's famous old coffee and cake saloon, 3 Park Row, will go out of existence this morning, with a feast spread by Mr. Dolan for his patrons. Letter carriers, exempt firemen, and others will be present, and it is expected that Superintendent Byrnes will renew his acquaintance with "beef and." Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Thomas A. Edison, and thousands of other famous men, were once among the patrons of the place.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Franklin Fairbanks.

Franklin Fairbanks, who was born in St. Johnsbury, June 28, 1828, died in that city yesterday. He was the youngest of the four sons in the family of Erastus Fairbanks, who was twice Governor of Vermont. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale makers, and at the time of his death was President of the company. He was also President of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, President of the Ely Hoe and Fork Company, a Director in the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, President of the Vermont International Telegraph Company, and Trustee of both the St. Johnsbury Academy and the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum. He was a Trustee of Northfield Seminary, at Northfield, Mass.; Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary, and the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, Vt.; a Director in the Tamarack and Boston and Montana Copper Mines, the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and was to have been connected with the New-England branch of the Standard Telephone Company. He was associated with his brother in the construction of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, now the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, and also one of its Directors.

In December, 1891, Mr. Fairbanks gave to the town of St. Johnsbury the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science. He served on Gov. Hall's staff, and also on his father's staff in 1861. He had been active in public life; had been Speaker of the House, and was for more than twenty years a member of the Republican State Committee.

In church work, Col. Fairbanks was especially active. He had been Superintendent of the North Congregational Sunday school since 1861, and Deacon of the church for nearly ten years. For many years he was a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, and he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Col. Fairbank's wife died in February last.

Stancliff Bazen Downes.

Stancliff Bazen Downes died suddenly at the home of his parents, 1,071 Madison Avenue, last Sunday evening, from capillary bronchitis and heart failure, succeeding an attack of measles. He was the only son of Anson Treat and Eliza Bazen Downes. He was born in this city Dec. 5, 1859, was educated at the Anthon Grammar School, and was graduated from the

FOUR BROOKLYN LEPERS

One, Whose Disease Is Contagious, Is Confined in a Hospital.

TWO NEW CASES JUST DISCOVERED

The Victims Have Gone Freely Among Their Neighbors, but the Doctors Say There Is No Danger.

There are four genuine cases of leprosy in Brooklyn. All the victims are negro children, native of Barbados, West Indies. One is isolated in the Kingston Avenue Hospital; but the others are at large, and the Health Department officials say positively that the disease is not contagious.

The case in the hospital is that of a boy about fifteen years old, whose name Health Commissioner Emery declines to divulge, who has leprosy in the tubercular form. This is the more serious variety of the disease, and is liable to be communicated to others.

The second case is that of a young girl who lives in the negro quarter on the hill. Her name and address are also kept secret by the Health Department. Her disease is known as anaesthetic leprosy. It attacks the nerves, and while it gives the victim a repulsive appearance it is not contagious. Both of these cases have been known to the Health Department about a year.

The two other cases have only just come to light. They are also examples of anaesthetic leprosy, but their exact character was not determined untill Tuesday night, when they were exhibited before the New-York Society of Dermatology.

These boys are William Douglas, seventeen years old, of 80 St. James Place, and William Bryant, seven years old, of 163 Sackman Street. Douglas is the son of a janitor who has charge of three apartment houses, 76, 78, and 80 St. James Place. Bryant's father is in St. Peter's Hospital, and his mother supports the family by dressmaking.

The neighborhood in which Douglas lives is one of the most respectable in Brooklyn. The Adelphi Academy is directly opposite his house, and St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church is on the corner of Lafayette Avenue. Most of the residences around are of brownstone.

The apartment houses of which Douglas's father is janitor are owned by George Gray, a well-known real estate man in Brooklyn, and they are tenanted by twenty families, who were horrified when they learned that a victim of leprosy was living in the basement. Douglas's father was quite angry yesterday when a reporter for The New-York Times questioned him about his son.

"I don't know what you speak about," Douglas declared. "There is nothing the matter with my son. He is away now. He is working. No; I don't propose to tell where he is employed. He only comes home once or twice a week. He came from Barbados two years ago. I don't know why you should ask me such questions."

Dr. George H. Pierce is a tenant of 76 St. James Place, and although he has lived a year in the house he said he never suspected that young Douglas had leprosy.

"I didn't know he was sick," said Dr. Pierce. "The Health Department never communicated with me on the subject, and no complaint was ever made to me by the boy or by his parents.

"The boy has played with the white children of the neighborhood, and seemed to be in good health. He has been around with the boys almost every afternoon after school hours. He has also played with the boys of Adelphi Academy. He seemed very active, and able to take care of himself.

"The London College of Physicians has recently declared that leprosy is not a contagious disease, so I don't think any apprehension need be felt by those who have been in contact with the boy. If there was danger, the Health Department would have isolated him."

The statements of boys who have played with young Douglas did not bear out his father's assertions. They said Douglas was not away from home, but was in his father's apartments in the basement, and had been there for several days. They said both his hands were deformed. His fingers were so contracted that they looked like claws, and were hard and inflexible. They said Douglas told them his fingers were broken while playing ball, and remained in that condition because he neglected to have them operated upon. It never had occurred to them that the deformity was due to disease.

William Bryant opened the door at 163 Sackman Street when the reporter called there. His face was badly blotched and his right hand was slightly contracted and discolored. He was averse to answering questions. His mother was equally reticent.

"The case was all carried out last night," she said. "The health officers have been here and everything is all right."

Mrs. Bryant refused to answer any questions.

From neighbors it was learned that the residents in the vicinity of the Bryant home were terror-stricken Monday and Tuesday. As soon as the Health Department learned of the case of leprosy it quarantined the entire block on both sides of the street. It did not inform the people of the nature of the Bryant boy's disease and they at once concluded that he had smallpox. Several declared that the fear made them sick. The quarantine was raised Tuesday night, but the people are still in dread of the boy's malady.

Dr. Amos H. Elliot of 480 Monroe Street told the reporter that he had treated the Bryant boy about a year at the Central Homeopathic Dispensary, 39 Sumpter Street.

"The boy came to me as an ordinary charity patient," said Dr. Elliot. "I saw that he had a skin disease and treated him, but I did not suspect that he had leprosy. I am not a dermatologist, and therefore would not be likely to detect leprosy. He was examined last night by experts, who declared that he had leprosy, and I am willing to abide by their decision."

"The Douglas and Bryant boys," said Health Commissioner Emery, "have certainly got leprosy. But I don't think they should be isolated, because that would be a cruel and unnecessary thing to do. There is not the slightest danger of any one else contracting the disease from them."

"Are there any other cases of leprosy in Brooklyn?" the reporter asked.

"Yes; we have a boy in the Kingston Avenue Hospital. He has tubercular leprosy, and might communicate his disease to others.

"Another leper is a girl. Her case is similar to those of Douglas and Bryant. She is at large, but is under surveillance. To tell the names of these lepers would result in their persecution and ostracism. I therefore do not wish to do so."

Dr. Henry H. Morton of 40 Schermerhorn Street, who is the expert in contagious diseases of the Brooklyn Health Department, and a dermatologist of high reputation, took the Douglas and Bryant boys before the Society of Dermatologists in this city Tuesday evening.

"The Health Department learned of the cases through an anonymous letter," said Dr. Morton, "but the writer did not inform us of the addresses of the victims. We had to locate them ourselves. We succeeded Monday in finding them, and we immediately placed the Bryant boy's house under quarantine. This action was taken to prevent his mother from spiriting him away. We knew there was no danger of contagion, but we didn't want the trouble of having to find him again. I told his mother we wanted to take him to New-York to be examined, and I had hard work to get her permission. She was afraid we would not return him to her.

"I finally prevailed upon her to let him go with me. I took both boys before the Society of Dermetologists in New-York, and after a careful examination of both, the physicians declared the cases to be unquestionable leprosy, but of the anaesthetic variety.

"There are two forms of leprosy—the tubercular, which effects the skin, and the anesthetic, which effects the nerves. The tubercular variety causes blotches on the face, which gradually become filled with lumps and bumps. These gather pus, which breaks out. This is the contagious kind. The anaesthetic variety attacks the nerves, and white spots appear on the skin. The flesh is deadened, so that the victims may have pins stuck into them without feeling the slightest pain. The hands become like clams, and the feet are likewise affected.

"Douglas and Bryant are affected in these ways. Douglas's body is covered with white spots, and his feet are deformed, but not as badly as his hands.

"Leprosy is not contagious in this part of the country," Dr. Morton continued. "The anaesthetic variety is not contagious under any circumstances. No one has ever contracted leprosy in this country; no one has ever taken leprosy from a leper here. This is due to our climatic conditions and to the habits of the people. In places where climatic conditions are favorable and the food of the people is of poor quality, leprosy is contagious.

"The idea of treating cases by taking the victims out and isolating them is a relic of Middle Age barbarity, and as far as doing so to these patients would be inhuman, because their disease is not contagious. There have been a number of lepers in New-York, but the Health Department over there has sent them all to North Brother Island, which I believe wrong, because unnecessary.

"We shall keep watch of these cases. We have ordered their parents to report to us every month, so we may watch the progress of the disease. The victims will probably live many years and die of something else.

"It is true that leprosy is contagious in the leper colony at Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, but that is because the climate there is warm and damp and favorable for the spread of the disease. Leprosy is an ancient disease. It is frequently mentioned in the Bible. It is prevalent in Palestine, along both coasts of the Mediterranean, in Norway, Sweden, France, Austria, South America, the West Indies, and in a number of other lands. It is, of course, an unpleasant disease to have around, but no one in Brooklyn need have any fear of catching it from the lepers now in the city."

Trilby's Foot

was perfect, (perhaps yours is,) but even perfect feet get tired, and nothing takes out the tired aches like Pond's Extract.

Accept nothing "just as good." Look for our buff wapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 Fifth Ave., New-York.

FOR A ROOM FOR NEW-YORK WOMEN

Concert at the Waldorf in Behalf of the Cotton States Exposition.

The concert given by Francis Fischer Powers at the Waldorf last night for the benefit of the New-York room to be established in the Woman's Building of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was well attenaed. An interesting programme, including selections from Chiminade, Eckert, Bendel, Sheperd, Blumenthal, Goring Thomas, Clayton Johns, F. E. Sawyer, Ethelbert Nevin, Jennie Prince Black, Bizet, Carracciolo, Leoni, Clay, and Randegger, was rendered. The artists were Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Powers, Pierre Jay White, Ben Davies, and Miss Ella M. Powell.

The patronesses, most of whom were present, were: Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John T. Terry, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frank B. Porter, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie, Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. George G. Bolt, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mrs. Theodore P. T. Ralli, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. Henry V. D. Black, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Richard C. Shannon, Mrs. C. Van Cortlandt-Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborne, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Miss Emma Thursby.

Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Miss Helen Alsop Bissell, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Harridee P. Fachieri, Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mrs. Annie C. Bettner, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Titus B. Meigs, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Gamaliel C. St. John, Mrs. Wallace Corodon Andrews, Mrs. Mary C. Nichols, Miss Helen Vail Dunham, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. Francis Lawton, Mrs. Bella M. MacMillen, Mrs. W. B. Hornblower, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

WORE MISS RITCHIE'S EASTER COSTUME

The Actress's Servant Girl Admits Stealing Her Jewels and Gown.

When Miss Adele Ritchie, the actress, returned to her flat, at 35 West Sixty-fifth Street, from an afternoon drive on April 16 she found it in a state of wild disorder. Investigation showed that her jewelry was gone, as well as a quantity of her handsome wearing apparel. Her negro servant girl was also missing.

Miss Ritchie reported her loss to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, stating that she was particularly grieved over the disappearance of an elegant Easter costume, which she had only worn once.

Detectives were detailed to find the missing servant girl, who was known at Louise Sophers. They learned that she was infatuated with Philip Randolph, a negro coachman in the employ of a prominent family in Orange, N. J. The detectives watched him for three days, and yesterday they arrested Louise when she made a call upon him. She had pawned some of the jewelry, and some of the stolen goods had been left in the care of her cousin, in this city. The detectives recovered all the property except what was pawned.

When arrested she was wearing Miss Ritchie's Easter costume, having left all her own clothing behind when she disappeared.

The things stolen were valued at $4,000. Louise admitted her guilt, and told the detectives where she had pawned the diamonds. The prisoner is twenty-one years old. She is a well-educated girl, and speaks French, German, and Spanish.

TRIAL OF THE MINNEAPOLIS

Admiral Meade Reports That It Was Perfectly Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Admiral Meade has informed the Navy Department that the formal forty-eight hours' trial of the Minneapolis was successful, but the department will not finally accept the vessel until the official record is received by mail.

The trial consisted simply of a continuous run at sea, firing of guns, turning tests, and similar performances under actual conditions of service, to demonstrate her strength and stability as a war vessel, and upon the successful performance depends the reserve payment to be made to her contractors, who would then be released of all responsibility for the ship. No premiums are involved, those having been determined and paid as the result of her speed trial last year.

The Minneapolis left the squadron at Colon and arrived at Kingston yesterday, where she will take 500 tons of coal awaiting her there, and then sail directly for Norfolk, where she will spend a month, being equipped as the flagship of the North Atlantic station when the New-York leaves, about June 1, for the Kiel Canal celebration. The other vessels of Admiral Meade's squadron are expected at Key West about the end of this week.

Two Women Claim S. B. Williams.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 24.—Samuel B. Williams, a checker on the Central Railroad, and Mary Frey were married Sunday evening by the Rev. Dr. Peterson, pastor of the Fifth Street Lutheran Church.

Williams was arrested this evening on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Mary E. Williams, who alleges that she was married to him in New-York Jan. 3, 1881, by the Rev. W. F. Hatfield of the Fourth Street Methodist Church. Williams, she says, deserted her two years ago.

The First Mrs. Frank Leslie Dead.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 24.—After an illness of a year or more the first Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was divorced from the well-known New-York publisher about twenty years ago, died at Shokan of heart failure at noon to-day. She had been leading a life of solitude in the Catskills for the last ten years or more, stopping at Brodhead's Bridge and Shokan. One son, Alfred, survives her. She was seventy-one years old. The body will be taken to New-York for interment.

WILL MAKE A FINAL FIGHT

Bi-Partisan Police Bill to be Strongly Opposed Before the Mayor.

NO EXPRESSION FROM MR. STRONG

He Has Nothing to Say Regarding the Merits of the Measure—Date for the Hearing Not Fixed—The Platt Programme.

The men who have been engaged for six months or more in attempts to secure a change for the better in the Police Department in this city, will have one more battle. The scene will be the Mayor's office, when the public hearing comes on the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill, which was passed Tuesday.

Some of the representative men of this city, who conceived and carried out the non-partisan movement which resulted in Mayor Strong's election, are going to tell him that the bi-partisan bill is not what they were working for when they did it. They will ask him not to approve the measure.

The bill was placed on Mayor Strong's desk yesterday morning. The Mayor said again that he would express no opinion on its merits. He did not announce the date of the hearing, although his private secretary, Mr. Hedges, said that any measure which reached the Mayor on Wednesday is held until the following week for the hearing.

Whenever this hearing comes, it is likely that there will be such an assemblage at the Mayor's office as has not been seen before.

The Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government clubs, members of the Special Committee of Ten, and others will participate. No arrangements had been made in detail yesterday for the hearing by any of these organizations, although representatives of each told a reporter for The New-York Times that they would participate. Dr. Parkhurst, as the President of the City Vigilance League, will also be there.

Two or three members of the City Club suggested that that organization follow the example it set for itself two or three years ago, when it sent a monster delegation to the Mayor's office to protest against Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan.

The plans of the Platt Republicans, whose pet measure the Lexow bill is, are indefinite. Chairman Lauterbach, Commissioner Patterson, and some of the other shining lights were in Albany yesterday.

According to one of them it is Mr. Platt's idea that very little should be said on the subject before Mayor Strong. The Tioga man feels quite sure that it will be either the Lexow bill or nothing, and he is fairly well satisfied to let things run along with the old law in force.

The Platt men say they propose to fall back on the statements attributed to Mayor Strong on several occasions, that a bi-partisan bill is not objectionable to him. Some of the Albany statesmen have attributed this to Mayor Strong, and have claimed that they were carrying out his wishes in passing the Lexow bill.

"If the Mayor is influenced by the reformers to disapprove the measure," said this Platt Republican, "then the responsibility for delay or failure of legislation rests with them."

This flimsy sophistry is not very likely to relieve the Platt crowd of the odium which will come if their actions result in maintaining the old corrupt system under the Lexow bill.

SHOULD DISAPPROVE THE BILL.

Decided Opinions as to the Course of Mayor Strong.

Many hopes were expressed yesterday that Mayor Strong would not approve the Bi-Partisan bill. Some of those who took part in the reform movement declared that if he approved the bill the Mayor would abandon the platform on which he was elected.

Thaddeus D. Kenneson of the City Vigilance League and the Society for the Prevention of Crime said: "If Mayor Strong does not oppose the Lexow Bi-Partisan bill it will be a surrender on his part of the whole fight. It will be an abandonment of the entire platform on which he was elected. From what I have seen in the newspapers it would appear that Mayor Strong is not opposed to the bi-partisan provision of the bill. I cannot understand the Mayor's assent or semi-official utterances in connection with the bill.

"It seems that the understanding at Albany yesterday was that the bill would meet with the Mayor's approval. I cannot understand why it should. It seems unreasonable to suppose that it should. Not only does it not give the people what they have demanded in their efforts to eliminate politics from the department, but it fastens politics upon the department as firmly as ever. In fact, it is worse than formerly from a political standpoint, because under the present law Mayor Strong could to-day appoint all four of the Commissioners from the same party if he should wish. He could appoint four Democrats or four Republicans, whereas if he approves the bill and it becomes a law he will be bound to recognize the parties in making his appointments. The first consideration that he will give to the matter of appointments will of necessity be political, and after that he must look for his appointees. The present freedom of action, such as it is, will be destroyed by the bill.

"Our society will do what it can to impress upon the Mayor the necessity for refusing to sanction the bill. Dr. Parkhurst and others who believe the bill to be offensive and contrary to the wants and needs of the city will appear before the Mayor and oppose his approving it. It may be that, notwithstanding all of the opposition, Mayor Strong may approve the bill, in which event I, personally, am in favor of going before Gov. Morton and opposing the bill until the last moment. I cannot now speak for others to this extent, but I feel that I shall not be alone in the matter. Its seriousness should be recognized by all, and a united effort to defeat the bill should be made."

William B. Hornblower of the Committee of Seventy said: "We cannot withdraw our opposition to the bi-partisan bill as passed. Were we to do so, it would be a surrender of one of the most important principles in this movement. The whole theory of the movement was that there should be no partisanship of any kind in the Police Board. Our idea is that the Bureau of Elections should be bi-partisan, and should be separated from the Police Board, in which no partisanship should exist.

"The Police Board should contain the best men that could be found to perform its functions and protect the public peace, regardless of their party affiliations.

"The Committee of Ten, representing the vast body of men who attended and sympathized with the movement that led to the great mass meeting, drew a bill that embodies the reform ideas of the community. At the meeting the declaration was in favor of a non-partisan board, with a single head. While a single head to the department may not be considered essential, it is essential that the element of partisanship should not exist, and we regard the bi-partisan scheme as essentially wrong.

"If Mayor Strong indorses the bill, it will be contrary to the views of most, if not all, of the members of the Committee of Seventy. I should think that a strong protest would be made before Mayor Strong when the opportunity is given to the public to appear and be heard. The sentiment that led to the mass meeting and the action that was taken during he campaign would surely indicate that some such action will be taken when the opportunity is given."

Col. Joel B. Erhardt of the Committee of Ten, said: "I am opposed to the bi-partisan principle that the bill will fasten on the Police Department. I am not sufficiently familiar with the points of the bill to criticise it fully. I went to Albany to oppose it, but had no chance to say much. If it is desired that I go before the Mayor to oppose the bill, I will do so. I do not know what action will be taken when the opponents of the bill are given a hearing."

Gustav H. Schwab said: "It is an outrage that such a bill should be passed in opposition to the demands of the people. The Committee of Seventy has taken no action yet that I am aware of, but it undoubtedly will. All of the clubs and associations that oppose the bi-partisan idea will, without doubt, appear before the Mayor and oppose the bill when Mayor Strong gives them an opportunity to do so.

"The bill is in direct opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the great mass meeting. It will keep the department in politics, and it is due to the politics in the department that the evils have crept into it. We should have a single Commissioner who will do his duty and keep politics from the department."

James W. Pryor of the City Club, said: "We will oppose the bill as strongly as we possibly can. We do not propose to become reconciled to the Lexow bills at the last minute. The bill that has been passed is just as bad now as ever was. When the time comes to appear before the Mayor the City Club will be represented by its most earnest advocates for reform along the proper lines. It goes without saying, that those who have fought so strenuously to take the department out of politics are not content to see it again dominated by politics without at least making an effort in opposition."

George L. Rives, who had just returned from Boston, when a reporter for The New-York Times called at his home, 14 West Thirty-eighth Street, last evening, and asked whether, in his opinion, Mayor Strong should sign or veto the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill, replied:

"The Mayor should, by all means, disapprove the bill."

James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, was asked yesterday what he thought of the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Boyle, "it is not the right kind of a bill. I don't think it is one that should be enacted into a law."

"Why?"

"Because, I believe that under existing circumstances there should be a single-headed commission. The Commissioner should be held to the strictest accountability for the conduct of the department, and if anything was wrong and the Commissioner was not doing the work assigned to him, then he could be removed at once and a better man put in charge of the department."

"What do you think of the Police Magistrates bill?"

"Of course, I believe that the men now occupying places on the police bench should be allowed to fill out the full terms of their offices, for, as a rule, they are competent and painstaking Justices. If the Republican Legislature, however, is determined that they must go, then a law should be passed that would continue the present Justices in office until Jan. 1, and that their successors should be elected by the people at the election in November."

"I really am not prepared," said Chauncey M. Depew, "to talk about the Bi-Partisan Police bill, or to venture an opinion as to whether Mayor Strong should approve or disapprove of it. You see, I do not quite understand the measure as it passed the Legislature, and I am of the opinion that to talk of it would be to meddle with acute politics. I shall not, because of being compelled to devote attention to other matters, be able to attend the Mayor's hearing on the bill.

"But I might make a short speech on the subject, and it is this: The Committee of Seventy and Mayor Strong of New-York and the Committee of One Hundred, and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn are entitled to have tried the measures which the people elected them to carry out. That is all I care to say."

Cornelius N. Bliss said that he did not care to talk about Mayor Strong and the Bi-Partisan Police bill, as he had for the present no opinion.

"But," he added, "I shall certainly be present when the Mayor has a hearing on the bill, and this statement should be accepted that I take an interest in it."

"I do not," said Lo Grand B. Cannon, "propose to be quoted as having an opinion in regard to this Police bill, which Mayor Strong is to veto or accept. But, in regard to bi-partisan and single-headed projects, there is something to be said. All depends with a four-headed commission on the character and integrity of the Commissioners and their ability in executive capacity. Why not in municipal affairs disregard politics and seek men of worth and ability? On the other hand, concentration of power means ability, but it is centralization."

"Not as a Union League Club man, but as a citizen," said J. Seaver Page. "I believe that the Mayor ought to approve of the so-called Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill. In other words, I believe in a bi-partisan commission. My notion of the Police Department is that it ought to be run in that way.

"I don't like centralization of power. I believe that the public is better served by a bi-partisan board than by one with a single head. I would not oppose a single-headed commission if the Bureau of Elections were taken out and made a department by itself. In this way I fall into the views of the Committee of Ten.

"We are safer by this bi-partisan measure, because it avoids concentrating power. Let us be consistent. One-man power, means Plattism or Crokerism, pure and simple, just what so many railed at—single dictation. We can't trust such a system.

"What a terrorism the concentration of power in the Police Department would be if the single head were a man of tremendous character and ability. If Theodore Roosevelt has accepted, that is splendid. He's a strong man, and would put his stamp on the department.

"But for the life of me, I cannot understand why the Committee of Seventy oppose the bi-partisan measure."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Bicycle Tea at Claremont.—The preparations for the bicycle tea to begin at Claremont on the afternoon of May 4, from 3 to 7 o'clock, are progressing satisfactorily. The tea will be for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., where truant and vagrant boys are trained in farm and mechanical work. A number of well-known philanthropic women of this city are interested in the work of the farm. The tea will be unique in the history of entertainments, and it appeals to many people who took up bicycle riding last Winter and are just beginning to make trips on the road. If there is rain on the day announced the tea will be postponed until the following Saturday. The tickets, at $2 each, entitling the holders to tea, bouillon, &c., may be obtained at the Waldorf and Plaza Hotels, Sherry's, 71 Broadway, and from Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg of 13 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt of 11 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Benjamin Church of 36 West Twelfth Street, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park of 267 Madison Avenue. The flower booth is to be in charge of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg. Others who will preside at tables are Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Parrish, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Thomas Sloane, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Miss Anna Livingston, Mrs. George French, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Walter James, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Karrich Riggs, Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding, Miss Sophie Minton, Mrs. Richard Ewart, Mrs. William Irving Clark, Mrs. John G. Curtis, Mrs. Henry Oothout, Mrs. John Ewing, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. William H. Crane, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Brayton Ball, Mrs. Henry Valentine, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

—"Twelfth Night Festival."—Edward Tuckerman Potter's elaborate presentation of his "Twelfth Night Festival" will take place this afternoon at Carnegie Music Hall. The cantata will be given under the management of Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, James L. Breese, Beverly Chew, Eliot Gregory, Edward T. Potter, and William B. Tuthill, for the benefit of the House of the Holy Comforter, 149 Second Avenue. More than 200 performers, with a chorus of 100 voices from the Oratorio Society, will take part, under the direction of Frank Sealy, John Malone, and Carl Marwig. Pol Plancon has consented to sing between the acts.

—Meeting at Mrs. Samuel Sloan's.—The annual meeting of the New-York Association in Aid of the Gould Memorial Home and School in Rome, Italy, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street.

—Mrs. Brinckerhoff's Reception.—Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff will give a large reception at her home in Englewood, N. J., to-day from 4 to 7 o'clock. Four hundred guests are expected to be present, many being from this city. Clark will serve.

—Concert in Brooklyn.—A concert will be given this evening at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Mrs. C. C. MacDonald, assisted by Miss Agnes E. Bowen, Miss Carrie C. Reynolds, Miss Laura B. Phelps, and others.

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ARTISTIC GATHERING AT THE ACADEMY

Painters Meet Socially and Discuss High Art, Over a Cold Collation.

A social reunion at the Academy of Design last night brought out a large contingent of the artists. This annual festivity is limited to members of the profession, and is the yearly meeting ground, where the men may be sure of finding their brother painters, renewing old friendships, and making new acquaintances.

The genial President, Thomas W. Wood, surrounded by a considerable number of academicians and associates, received all comers and made them welcome, and the library and some of the class rooms were comfortably crowded with many men whose names, if not their faces, are familiar to those who are interested in art matters.

Much beer was made to disappear during the course of the evening, and a cold collation was served, to which ample justice was done. Cigars and cigarettes completely hid one table, and toward midnight a thick, heavy fog of smoke settled down on the usually staid and dignified rooms of the Academy.

Among the many guests present were Eastman Johnson, George H. Story, Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; George W. Maynard, J. G. Brown, C. Y. Turner, Edgar M. Ward, Thomas Moran, M. Lewis Fraser, of the Century Company; Theodore Wores, W. H. Lippencott, Herbert A. Levy, J. Francis Murphy, William J. Wittemore, C. C. Curran, J. G. King, R. M. Shurtleff, J. C. Nicoll, Secretary of the Academy; William H. Howe, Francis Day, Alfred Jones, J. S. Hartley, P. P. Ryder, Harry W. Watrous, J. H. Dolph, Edward Gay, Louis Moeller, W. R. O'Donovan, A. T. Bricher, Robert C. Minor, Perceval De Luce, F. H. Lungren, George McCord, W. S. Macy, Morgan Murphy, Arthur Quartley, Otto Wiegand, Walter Satterlee, Charles H. Miller, and Kruseman Van Elten.

DISAGREE ON LIGHT-DRAUGHT GUNBOATS

Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs Make a Report to Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs has failed to agree on the designs of six light-draught gunboats, authorized by the last Congress, and to-day reported their disagreement to Secretary Herbert.

The Secretary some time ago directed the Construction Bureau to prepare plans for these vessels, giving them sufficient sail power to be independent of coal supply, to have single screws, and a twelve-knot speed. The tentative plans submitted involved fourteen-feet draught, which was deemed necessary to secure sailing qualities.

Several of the bureau chiefs declare this draught too great for gunboats intended for river service, and declare that seven feet should be the maximum. They also oppose sail power, and insist upon twin-screw vessels. It is understood that four of the six members of the board favor the latter requisites.

Constructor Hichborn and Capt. Chadwick firmly adhere to the Secretary's ideas.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church began to-day. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Fishborn, showed the contributions during the last year to have been $150,806, and the receipts since the organization of the society $2,690,956. Mrs. B. C. Perkins, the Vice President, detailed at length the work accomplished by the society, and stated that the outlook for 1895 "is glorious." Nineteen of the society's foreign missionaries were introduced to the assemblage.

Church Club's Annual Meeting.

The Church Club held its annual meeting last night at the club rooms, 146 Fifth Avenue. There was no subject for discussion, and, after the reports by the officers whose terms had expired, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President—Ludlow Ogden; Vice Presidents—Abram S. Hewitt, R. Fulton Cutting, John H. Glover; Secretary—John H. Cole; Treasurer—Edward R. Satterlee; Members of the Board of Trustees, (class of 1898)—J. Howard Van Amringe, S. Nicholson Kane, Henry Lewis Morris. After the election a supper was served.

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PLAINFIELD BANK ROBBED

Over Twenty Thousand Dollars Taken by Sneak Thieves.

THE LOSS UNDISCOVERED FOR HOURS

During the Noon Hour the Attention of the Clerks Was Distracted and the Money Taken from the Vault.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 24.—The Directors of the First National Bank of this city to-day publicly announced the theft of $22,765, of which the vaults were robbed on Monday last. Frank S. Runyon, cashier of the bank, first discovered the loss when closing the vaults Monday evening. Two packages, one containing $20,000 in new bills of various values, from $1 to $1,000, and another of $2,765, in mutilated bills, were missing. President Charles Potter was notified, and the employes of the bank were at once subjected to a severe examination.

The story of the robbery as given by them betrays the work of experienced and daring thieves, fully equipped with thorough knowledge of their surroundings. As usual, but two clerks remained at their posts in the bank during the noon lunch hour Monday. David N. Runyon, a relative of the cashier, attended to the teller's window, and Adelbert Vail, a young clerk, was at one of the wickets. A strange man, with a long list of notes written upon a large sheet of paper, entered and engaged Vail in conversation about the notes. Vail recalls that the paper was held in such a manner as to completely shut off his view of the passage by his wicket, and it is thought that the bank thief passed under cover of the paper into the inner rooms and thence obtained access to the vault, or else that he entered by a rear hallway door, which is known to have been left open.

The bank employes now recall the fact that during the last two weeks a number of well-dressed strangers have made frequent visits to the bank, and made many plausible inquiries, which, it is feared, were calculated to familiarize them with the workings of the institution. One of these men drove up to the bank Monday noon, and called out Frederick Haines, a clerk, not more than twenty minutes before the robbery is supposed to have been committed. The man who talked to Vail had never been seen in the bank before, but it is thought that, if the thief obtained access to the vaults under the protection of this man, he must have been thoroughly familiar with the Directors' room, and the vault, and have known that the door to the Directors' room is often left open.

The robbery was kept a close secret at first, and private detectives engaged in the case. State Bank Examiner Stone, however, held a conference with the Directors Tuesday, and advised immediate publication of the loss and notification to the police authorities. Superintendent Byrnes was consulted, and New-York Central Office detectives were put in charge of the matter.

The Directors at the meeting mentioned resolved that the cash taken be charged off for the present from the account of profit and loss.

Many depositors called at the bank to-day when the fact of the robbery became generally known, to inquire the status of their accounts, and President Potter and Cashier Runyon were kept busy assuring them that the bank would not be seriously inconvenienced by its loss; that it was perfectly solvent, and ready to meet every claim and obligation.

The First National Bank has been in existence for many years, and its Board of Directors is composed of some of the most prominent men in Plainfield. A large number of the leading business men of the town are among its depositors. The capital is $200,000, and there is a surplus of $50,000.

Adelbert Vail, the clerk, has been in the employ of the bank for twenty years. He is a married man, and is fully trusted. Frank S. Runyon, the cashier, has been in the service of the bank for nearly twenty-five years, and is one of the best-known business men of the city. President Charles Potter is the President of the Potter Printing Press Works.

MAUDE BANKS'S NEW PLAY

"Wildfire" to be Presented This Afternoon, for Charity.

An interesting first performance will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, when Maude Banks will present for the first time on any stage her adaptation from a German romantic drama, which she has named "Wildfire." The performance will be given for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children and will be under the patronage of the Ladies' Auxiliary of that institution. Should the play prove a success, according to the verdict of the audience which will assemble to-day, it will be sent on tour, under the direction of H. Clay Miner, Jr. In the first act the celebrated dog Hans, who has rescued five persons from drowning, will appear. The stage will be under the management of Mme. Van Trautman.

Miss Banks has secured a strong company to present her new play. She will herself assume the character of Rena, nicknamed "Wildfire," and her support will include Edwin Arden, W. G. Beach, Charles Crosby, Ida Van Trautman, and Bijou Fernandez. The play is in four acts, the scene in Savoy, and the period is the sixteenth century.

DOG AND MAN FIGHT IN THE SEA

Joseph Smith, Bitten in the Leg, Drowns His Ferocious Assailant.

BAYPORT, L. I., April 24.—Joseph Smith, a fisherman living on the Great South Beach, opposite East Patchogue, was attacked by a big Newfoundland dog yesterday. In the fifteen minutes of lively fighting Smith was bitten on the leg and the dog lost his life.

Smith was walking along the bay side of the beach when the dog, the name of whose owner is not known, attacked him. Smith picked up a club and tried to beat the dog off, but was unsuccessful. The dog finally got hold of Smith's right leg. Smith saw he was no match for the animal, and ran into the bay. The big brute followed him out to where the water was three feet deep. There the fight was renewed.

As a last resort Smith flung himself upon the dog's body and held him under water until he was drowned.

The Postmaster of Boston in Town.

Col. J. W. Coveney, the Postmaster at Boston, called at the General Post Office yesterday and had a conference with Postmaster Dayton, J.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Ironmaster.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine, Jr.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin.
CARNEGIE HALL, Broadway-57th St—8:00—Twelfth Night Festival.
CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Switzerland.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. 2:00—Wildfire.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15. Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Three Guardsmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Butterflies.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Leibrente.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune. Matinee, 2:00—Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	50	45	3:30 P. M.	60	62
6 A. M.	49	43	6 P. M.	58	58
9 A. M.	53	49	9 P. M.	54	55
12 M.	59	56	12 P. M.	52	56

Average temperature yesterday 53
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 54⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 54½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: **Fair.**

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

If it shall turn out that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will take the place of Police Commissioner, Mayor Strong will be entitled to both credit and congratulation, for Mr. Roosevelt represents very distinctly precisely the principle which Mayor Strong was elected to carry out—viz., business and not politics in city affairs. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican, a very earnest and aggressive, if not a deeply convinced, Republican. He is even, so far as an honorable man can be, a partisan, being a fighter by nature, and finding the joy of battle perhaps more indispensable than well-defined party doctrines. Nobody can doubt that in any position he would do with all his might everything that an honest man could do to promote the success of the Republican Party. But he has shown in a career which is a long one for a man of his age, and is a very creditable one, that he does not believe in promoting the success of his party by that system of bribery known as patronage, and that if there is one thing that excites him to more implacable opposition than bad Democratic conduct, it is bad Republican conduct.

Mr. Roosevelt has been for the past six years a very active member of the United States Civil Service Commission. During four years he was under a Republican Administration, and for two years has been under that of Mr. Cleveland. His course has been precisely the same under each. He has been alert, firm, careful, and laborious in administering the civil service law and rules with entire impartiality, and he has been untiring, zealous, and sagacious in his efforts to secure the extension of the merit system and the eradication of patronage. He has shown a remarkable combination of energy and practical sense, of unwavering fidelity to principle and tact in winning over as well as vigor in combating opponents. It is no exaggeration to say that the cause of the emancipation of American politics from the corrupt influence of the spoils practice has been more advanced and has gained more solid ground from the work of Mr. Roosevelt during these six years than from the efforts of any other man.

The principle which he has so successfully labored for in Washington is precisely the one that is required in the Police Department of New-York. The essential vice of the department, to which all its thronging evils can be traced, has been the control of politicians. It has been the demoralizing influence of the politicians that has made corruption and favoritism possible, and honesty, discipline, responsibility, and efficiency difficult and largely impracticable. Politics sheltered and encouraged the wrong-doers and hampered and baffled those that would have done well. It is to be assumed—it cannot, indeed, be doubted—that if Mr. Roosevelt consents to take an active share in the work of the commission, he does so with ample and specific guarantees that the principle to which he is devoted shall be respected. And not only that it shall be respected, but that he shall have, in his future associates and in the policy adopted, all necessary aid in applying that principle consistently and fearlessly, no matter who is hurt. It is a great pity that he could not be the single head of the department, and that whatever he and his associates may do will probably be but temporary. But if that cannot be, it is of the utmost importance to the city and to the cause of sound public administration that so fit a man should be one of the Commissioners, with the assurance involved in his acceptance that the police will, so long as he is there, be taken out of politics and kept out.

We confess to some regret that the reform of the Federal service should lose the help which Mr. Roosevelt has given to it, for it will be very difficult to replace him at Washington. But it cannot be denied that he will do work of the same character which may be of as great importance here. And we may be sure of one thing, that under the provision—intended to be treacherous—by which the civil-service work of the police is placed in the hands of the commission, Mr. Roosevelt will give us a system as clean, thorough, practical, and unpolitical as could in any way be got.

THE RESPITE OF BUCHANAN.

A good many people must have thought, when Gov. Morton granted a respite to the wretched Buchanan, in deference to the importunity of Buchanan's wife, that the Governor had made a mistake. It was not less a mistake because it evidently proceeded from excessive kindness of heart.

The respite was granted in order to allow Buchanan more time to prepare for death, and upon the express consideration that he was not fit to die. That may be true, but a jury has already found, on abundant evidence, that he was not fit to live. In fact, the trial established that the man was one of the most cold-blooded and diabolical wretches of whom the annals of crime bear any record. Nobody who followed it could have entertained any doubt upon that point.

The result must show the Governor that his leniency was mistaken. So far from employing the interval allowed him in preparing to die, Buchanan means to devote it to preparing to live. He is reported to have been put into very good spirits by the Governor's favorable action upon his application, and to have sent word to his legal, and not to his spiritual, adviser to see what could be done for him. While there is life there is hope. As it is now certain that he will not be executed according to the terms of his sentence, he will be encouraged to believe that something will happen to prevent his execution at the date to which it is postponed. That date will find him even less prepared for death than he would have been if his application had found the Governor inexorable. He will even have some show of justice in complaining that it was cruel to give him any respite, if it was intended to take his life after all. It is at any rate quite certain that he will be no more prepared for death at the expiration of the stay than he would have been at the appointed time, if the stay had not been granted.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL.

By the "casting vote" of the Lieutenant Governor the Reynolds amendment was stricken out of the Police Reorganization bill in the Senate yesterday, and then by a tie vote the bill failed to pass. There is nothing in the contention that Lieut. Gov. Saxton had no right to vote on the amendment. The Constitution says that he shall have "only a casting vote" in the Senate, and the sole restriction upon its use is the declaration that no bill shall "be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature." At any other stage of its progress the "casting vote" may be used.

The only serious fault with the Reorganization bill is that it provides for the reorganization of the police force by the regular Commissioners, instead of by an independent commission, to be created and appointed for the purpose. The latter plan was originally provided for in the Lexow bill, and it was provided for in the bill of the Committee of Ten, as part of the scheme for superseding the present board with a single head for the department.

If the force is to be reorganized within six months, as the bill provides, by the regular Commissioners, whether the "bi-partisan" bill becomes a law or not, it will be a heavy task, but the manner in which it will be performed depends upon the Commissioners yet to be appointed. The provision to which Senator Reynolds and two or three other Republicans object, allowing no appeal from decisions of dismissal, is absolutely essential to the process of purging the force. Without it the process would be so hindered that it could not be completed in six months or in six years.

It is justified by the exceptional situation, it would last only through the process of reorganizing, and in the hands of the right kind of Commissioners it would not be abused. It would be safer in the hands of a special commission having nothing to do with filling vacancies, but without it the Reorganization act would be of little use.

THE POWERS AND JAPAN.

The Journal des Débats rather surprisingly appears as an advocate of armed intervention to prevent the enforcement of the terms of peace agreed upon between China and Japan. It is true that Russia is the only potential ally of France in Europe, and that it is worth something to France to strengthen that "entente" of which the validity has grown very doubtful with the accession of the new Czar. But France would do herself a wrong, and would do civilization a wrong, by being induced, in the interest of a Russian alliance in Europe, to promote Russian designs in Asia which are neither to the interest of France nor to the interest of civilization.

Even more surprising is it to be informed that an identical note has been sent to the Japanese Foreign Office from the legations at Tokio of France, Germany, and Russia, "protesting in a friendly but energetic manner against the terms of peace." We can understand that Russia feels herself aggrieved. We can understand, also, that France may be moved to act against her own interests in the East, which the treaty promotes, in order to propitiate Russia and secure an ally in Europe. But that Germany, which has not been in any way injured by the treaty, should endeavor to annul it, and should consent to put pressure upon Japan in order to cement a Franco-Russian alliance against herself in Europe, is an entirely inexplicable procedure. It is the more inexplicable because of the attitude that Germany has consistently held throughout the war, and that she took even when Lord Rosebery was helping the Chinese to agitate the foreign offices of the Western world in behalf of China. That was that the spoils belonged to the victor, and that there was no justification for intervention until European interests were assailed or endangered. That has not been done, and the admirable proclamation of the Mikado, counseling moderation, is another expression of the same spirit that dictated the terms of peace.

The interest of France in the East is, indeed, the same as that of Germany or of Great Britain. It is almost entirely a commercial interest, and as such it will be powerfully promoted, as we have shown, by the acceptance of the treaty. So far as it is a political interest, and proceeds from the French ownership of Indo-China, it will not be injured by the acceptance of the treaty. Indeed, the French colonies will pretty clearly be worth more to France with the liberal conditions of trade which Japan has obtained for her now than they have been under the Chinese policy of exclusion. If France joins Russia in an intervention, it will be because the French sense of the value of a Russian alliance is keener than the French sense either of French interests in the East or of the demands of civilization.

APRIL RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Favorable reports of railway earnings are now the rule instead of the exception, as was the case two or three months ago. March proved to be a very satisfactory month, comparatively, in the matter of railroad traffic, and April opens even more encouragingly. For the first week of this month thirty-eight out of fifty-one roads report increased earnings, and but for the large losses of three peculiarly unfortunate Western roads the aggregate of increased earnings would have been surprisingly large. The aggregate decrease in the earnings of thirteen roads was a little less than $180,000, and of that amount more than $136,000 was represented by the losses of the St. Paul, the Canadian Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific.

The aggregate increases in railroad earnings for both the first and second weeks of April, so far as reported, exceed the aggregate decreases. The Atchison system reports an increase of $33,000 for the first week alone; the Big Four system, for the same period, an increase of $24,300; the Norfolk and Western, $34,500; the Chesapeake and Ohio, $10,500; the International and Great Northern, $15,750; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $12,090; the Mexican Central, $23,158; the Pittsburg and Western, $10,055; the Rio Grande Western, $12,600; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $5,824; the New-York, Ontario and Western, $6,241; the Texas and Pacific, $5,827, and the St. Louis Southwestern, $4,700.

The Wabash system, which increased its earnings $7,621 in the first week, reports an increase of $16,624 for the second week. Other roads that are able to show increased earnings for the second week of this month are the Denver and Rio Grande, $5,200; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $1,350; the Minneapolis and St. Louis, $3,183; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $2,542, and the Rio Grande Western, $1,600.

Although the dearth of shipments of grain and ores still bears heavily against some of the Western railroads, evidences of increasing prosperity in that section are not lacking. For the third week of the current month the Wabash reports an increase of $7,000, the International and Great Northern an increase of $6,187, the Rio Grande Western an increase of $7,100, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis an increase of $4,525. For the same period increased earnings to the amount of $5,964 are reported by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, and an increase of $2,940 is credited to the Cleveland, Canton and Southern.

Records of the movement of freight trains, which are kept in many of the principal Western cities, show that a much larger number of loaded cars are moving now than were recorded for the corresponding period of last year. Within the week ending April 13 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis alone 17,719 loaded cars, which is an increase of 2,005 cars over the same period of last year.

Meanwhile there is a steady increase in the number of orders for new rolling stock, and at almost every railway Directors' meeting, East, West, and South, increased appropriations are voted for new construction, bridge building, and maintenance of way.

THE LIBRARY SITE AGAIN.

A strong and concerted effort is evidently making by the Lenox Library Trustees to secure the selection of the land owned by them on Upper Fifth Avenue as the site for the great institution soon to be established in this city through the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox foundations with the Tilden Trust. Interviews have appeared, now with one and now with another of these gentlemen, in all of which the superiorities of alternate sites are calmly ignored, and the matter is discussed as though a settlement had already been reached. One or two editorial articles in the same line have been printed, and at every opportunity emphasis is laid on the so-called restrictions that hedge about the Lenox property.

Of course, the facts in the case remain unchanged by these interviews and editorial articles, and public opinion, so far as it finds any expression at all, points steadily toward the reservoir site as the proper place for the new library. Its advantages over every other have been often pointed out in these columns; they are many and obvious; they should be decisive. As against them only one argument of real weight has ever been put forward—the inadvisability of decreasing park space for any purpose whatever. To this the sufficient answer has been made that, with the old reservoir removed, Bryant Park, even after the new library building has been put in its centre, will be increased in size. Without the library it would be still larger, of course, and that is the one and only ground on which reasonable opposition to the choice of this site can be based. It amounts to almost nothing, however, for if the library is not erected in Bryant Park, the reservoir will remain where it is indefinitely.

But for the sake of argument, admit that this view of the case makes it necessary to look for other ground on which to put the proposed building. To do so still leaves the block of land at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street as inaccessible as before. Of all the suggested sites, this is easily and by far the worst; its selection would rob the city to a very appreciable degree of advantages it has a right to expect, and would subject the new institution to conditions and limitations that in the past have had a marked and deplorable effect on the Lenox Library itself. Everybody knows what that effect was.

As to the restrictions that are said to hedge about the land on which the Lenox Library now stands, it has been asserted, and not denied, that they can be removed if the Lenox heirs consent. At present this property may not be used except for such purposes as it now serves, but there seems to be no reason why the "dead hand" cannot be lifted. Even if to do so proves to be impossible, the new library should still be in Bryant Park. The city would give the land, and there would be no direct loss of money, though a lot of it might remain idle for a while. The need of a branch of some sort would soon make itself felt, in the case of an institution like that proposed, and Upper Fifth Avenue would very likely be exactly the place for it.

Greatest of all the considerations that must be taken into account is that of accessibility. To it all others should yield, for on it depends the library's value to the public.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

The decision of the Supreme Court to hear argument on the question of a review of the income tax law is an extremely important one. We take it that the corporations interested in the question have made provision for the strongest counsel that can be had. They certainly should do so, for the corporations by no means represent their own interests only; they represent that large and varied body of citizens who contribute to corporate capital, who are affected by the injustice of the law, but who are not individually situated to make this fight as it should be made. Now that there is certainly to be a hearing on the question of reargument, and as there is a probability that Justice Jackson will be present and that the court will be a full court, it is in the last degree desirable that no effort shall be spared to secure a revision of the recent action.

Two things must not be forgotten. One is that there has been no decision that the law is constitutional; the other is that the grave constitutional questions involved have never even been heard by a full court. When the court had the former income tax law before it, the researches into the facts attending the adoption of the Constitution were far less thorough and complete than those that have since been made; the decision was, therefore, necessarily made in a certain degree in the dark. Those interested now should strain every energy to put the case in the strongest possible light. The tax law has been scotched. If in any way possible, it should be killed.

A MATTER OF DISCRETION.

The Excise Board has refused to take a step in the direction of getting rid of liquor saloons within 200 feet of schoolhouses by dismissing the protest in the Ninth Avenue case and granting the license applied for. It did this on the advice of its counsel, but all this advice really amounted to was that the board had authority to grant the license. Of this there is no doubt, as the absolute prohibition of the law applies only to newly-licensed premises within the prohibited distance. But it is equally without doubt that the board had authority to refuse a license in this case as it has in any case. It was left to the discretion of the Commissioners where the saloon already existed, just as it is left to their discretion in all cases, with the condition that if they deny an application for a license "arbitrarily" or "without good and valid reasons," they may be ordered by a court to grant it.

The Board of Excise "may" grant permission for the transfer of a license holder's business to other premises or for the assignment of a license to another person, but it is not required to do so if it has reasons for denying an application. It is not prohibited from granting a license to a saloon within 200 feet of a schoolhouse which had been licensed before the passage of the act of 1893 amending the excise law, but it is not required to grant such a license if it has good and valid reasons in its own judgment for denying the application. It is entirely a matter of discretion, though subject to review by a court on a writ of certiorari.

The only question involved was whether the proximity of the saloon to a schoolhouse and the protest against its continuance there were sufficient reasons for refusing a new license. Commissioners who were disposed to favor the sentiment in behalf of getting rid of the saloons already existing near churches and schoolhouses, which the law allows but does not require, would decide this question one way, and Commissioners disposed to favor liquor sellers and keep saloons near schools and churches as long as they desired would decide it the other way. Which decision a court would uphold the Excise Board has afforded no opportunity of finding out.

But it is perfectly plain that under such action as it has taken and such counsel as it has followed the exclusion of liquor saloons from the vicinity of schools and churches is made to depend entirely upon the liquor sellers and not in the least upon the Excise Board or the courts, and we may be sure that the liquor sellers will apply for all the permits for transfers and assignment of licenses necessary to keep these saloons alive.

Out of the mists and shadows that wrap the Legislature of this State, the figure of a certain Assemblyman is slowly rising into public view and daily becoming more and more distinct. Attention has been drawn to him often, of late, and in almost every instance by his advocacy of a good measure or his opposition to a bad one. This Assemblyman is Mr. Frank D. Pavey, who represents the Eleventh District of this city. He is apparently taking the proper steps to win confidence and respect. His Republicanism seems to be mitigated by brains, his ambition by honesty. A young man of this kind could find no better field for the exercise of his talents and the display of his merits than the Albany of to-day. Mr. Pavey has begun extremely well. It will be easy for him to do better.

"If I took the office," says Mr. Henry Campbell in regard to the Police Commissionership, "it would be to benefit my organization." This is charmingly frank. For the sake of outsiders it may be stated that Mr. Campbell, by "my organization," means the O'Brien Democracy. That a man can make such an admission without exciting any noticeable amount of public indignation proves many things and disproves as many more. It is not worth while to tell what they are.

It was to be expected that Mr. Lawson N. Fuller would take the side of the school teachers and oppose with energy the school reformers. Mr. Fuller is a most consistent person, and everybody likes him, for that and many other reasons. He has been on the wrong side of every public question that has come up for years, but, so far as known, he has never done any harm, and has added much to the general liveliness of metropolitan life by his picturesque vigor of expression, his imperturbable good temper, and his sprightly defiance of advancing years.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS BY KRUELL

Engravings on wood by Gustav Kruell, to the number of nearly 200, are shown this week at the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street. Quite in keeping with the high average of exhibitions given by this house, the present collection offers rare attractions, and will be found to be of unusual interest.

Mr. Kruell, whose name is known wherever engravings are understood and appreciated, is by birth a German, though since 1873 he has been identified with art in this country, for since his arrival on these shores in that year his ability found instant recognition, and brought him employment with the leading periodicals, and in 1881 he was one of the organizers of the Society of American Wood Engravers.

The great charm of the work now on exhibition, which consists mainly of portraits and figure subjects, with a rare landscape now and then, is the sincerity, the honesty of purpose, and the simple directness of technique which command not only attention, but genuine admiration. There is no straining after effect, no abnormal eccentricities to attract the eye, or tricks of methods to challenge observation. The artist has gone at his problems in a thoughtful, intelligent way, working out the results conscientiously, soberly, and with artistic appreciation of forms, of light, and of shade. He is thoroughly sympathetic in his interpretations, always displaying a mastery over his materials and an intimacy with the elementary principles of his craft that show much preliminary training.

It is in this that the foreign student so frequently has the advantage over our native workers. At twenty or so the scholar has mastered completely the technical part of his art. Henceforth he gives it no further thought, but, instead, occupies himself with the larger qualities, with sentiment, with the elaboration of his ideas, and with the more subtle characteristics that go to make up the distinguished work of art.

Mr. Kruell shows the portraits of many distinguished American warriors, statesmen, writers, artists, clergymen, actors, and others, some after paintings, some from photographs, and not a few compiled from many sources, in their entirety practically original conceptions. Notable among the latter is a remarkably strong, virile likeness of Gen. Sherman. There are four portraits of Gen. Grant, two each of Washington, Lincoln, and Webster, besides Jefferson, Adams, Taylor, Jackson, Clay, Burr, Penn, and others.

Of military men, are portraits of Gens. Beauregard, Stuart, Logan, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Gordon, Cornwallis, and the Great Napoleon. In the artists' list are Boticelli, Michael Angelo, Cellini, Albert Moore, Watts, Tadema, Pettie, Parsons, Barye, De Chavannes, William M. Hunt, George Fuller, Walter Shirlaw, William M. Chase, Robert Blum, and George Du Maurier, the latter being especially engraved for this exhibition.

There are over thirty prominent English authors represented, and nearly as many Americans, while half a dozen actors and five ecclesiastics are to be seen. Interesting compositions by Howard Pyle, Arthur Frost, Elihu Vedder, Frederick Dielman, Will H. Low, W. L. Metcalf, Alfred Kappes, and Walter Shirlaw are treated very satisfactorily.

In brief, Mr. Kruell shows a wide range of subject, and develops the fact that he is happy in almost every phase of his art, interpreting the stern soldier, the thoughtful literary man, delicate womanhood, or the varying effects of landscape with equal facility, and always in a satisfactory manner.

THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB.

Unique in its membership, the Salmagundi Club offers possibilities possessed by few social organizations in this city for the holding of art exhibitions. The wonder is that it is not more frequently in the front with displays of sketches, paintings, and decorative work.

For the first time this season there may now be seen at its rooms, in Twenty-second Street, a collection of works in monochrome, consisting of 100 drawings in pen and ink, water color, and oil by well-known illustrators and painters. Some of these are familiar through reproduction in the leading magazines, many are now shown for the first time, and, altogether, the exhibition possesses much attraction, and in an intimate sort of way brings the spectator closer to the artists than through the medium of the usual conventional gallery shows.

Few of the works are framed, all are hung "on the line," where a close inspection and study is possible, and, with the modest number exhibited, everything may be seen and enjoyed.

Half a dozen of Mr. Pennell's wonderfully clever pen drawings will have special attraction to every one. His ability with this medium is quite phenomenal and his reputation is by no means limited to his own country. Here he shows attractive bits of architecture in Martigues, France, and the graceful, impressive forms of English cathedrals, that he knows so well how to indicate with minute detail here and there, or with telling effect of suggestive line.

Mr. Abbey has a characteristic body-color painting of Charles Coghlan as Charles Surface, the costume in a period in which the artist is most at home and thoroughly familiar with. It does not lack for dash and snap and is very effective. Robert Blum sends an elaborate mediaeval composition, the "Marriage of Katarina of Venice," carried to a very high finish, with a mass of intricate detail of draperies and accessories surrounding the many figures; and by Kenyon Cox is an illustration, "Buss me, Buss me, Bauble Mine," accompanied by some lines that show the artist to be poet as well as painter.

Soldier pictures by Gilbert Gaul and W. Taber have stirring qualities, and the "Indians," by Frederick Remington, are photographic in their faithfulness. There are more soldiers by De Thulstrup, a drawing of one of Rodin's statues by Wyatt Eaton, and by Alfred Brennan a long decorative panel quaint in its idea of "The Pied Piper." "Our Tolstoi Club," by A. B. Wenzell, contains many fashionable women, dexterously grouped and painted with considerable vim; Andre Castaigne sends two of his thoroughly well-drawn illustrations, light and nebulous in effect; F. S. Church is decorative with his pretty girl in "Cold Sauce with Christmas Pudding," and by Louis Loeb there is a society skit, "The Funny Young Man."

Irving R. Wiles, whose work is rarely without interest, has a church interior with many figures; a Washington sketch is by Albert S. Sterner; Mr. Kemble gives a touch of humor in his negroes; there is pathos in Arthur Frost's "Good-Bye," and in the old houses at Hempstead and Newport F. H. Lungren shows all his old time dexterity of touch. Four drawings by C. Y. Turner have much refinement and sentiment, there is a strong portrait sketch by Henry Mosler, and by O. H. Von Gottschalk four illustrations to a poem are curiously naive in their rendition by delicate open line work.

Among other things there are a landscape by R. M. Shurtleff, two illustrations, presumably of fairy stories, by Rudolph Bunner, clever sketches by Henry M. Rosenberg, cows by T. B. Craig, an interesting pen and ink landscape by John J. Raymond, bits of the sea by F. K. M. Rehn, and a "Normandy Pastoral" by C. Volkmar. A dozen etchings complete the collection. These are by R. K. Mygatt, Charles Baker, and C. F. W. Mielatz.

As no exhibition now seems to escape a "Trilby," Du Maurier's heroine is inflicted upon this one. The effort is weak, however, and even falls below the standard set by Du Murier himself. The show will close on the 27th.

ART NOTES.

The two majestic lions by St. Gaudens that guard the grand stairway in the new Public Library in Boston have been the cause of many heartburnings among the veterans of the State, or, rather, the inscriptions on the pedestals of the monuments have been the real cause of much adverse comment. One of the lions was set up by the friends of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, the other by the friends of the Twentieth Volunteer Regiment. The inscription on both is the same, except for the name of the regiment. That commemorating the Second Regiment reads:

"In honor of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and in remembrance of the officers and men who fell in its ranks, this monument has been given to the City of Boston."

On the marble base of the monument, under the lion's head, are carved the names of the engagements and campaigns in which the regiment participated, including Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta, the march to the sea, &c., while facing it are the names of battles in which the Twentieth Regiment took part—Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, the Wilderness, &c. It is claimed that a public library is no place for a monument to soldiers, and if such a monument is placed there, it should be erected to all the soldiers of the State or city, and not to only some of them. One of the Trustees has said:

"I am well aware that the inscriptions on the monuments have caused a great deal of sharp criticism, and given much offense on account of the apparent discrimination. When I have taken visitors through the library I have heard many unfavorable comments from them, which have semed to me not wholly unjustified."

From an outside source it was learned that the board is not altogether unanimous in its view of the appropriateness of the monuments, and that when they were accepted there was considerable speculation as to the effect the inscription might have on the public mind.

The worst feature of the case seems to be the very conspicuous position of the lions, and the fact that every stranger who comes to Boston and visits the Public Library will forever afterward associate it in his memory with Ball's Bluff and Cedar Mountain and the Second and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments.

—Thirty years ago Stephen Randall of North Providence, a great admirer of Roger Williams, the founder of the town of Providence, conceived the idea of perpetuating that illustrious name on a granite monument, to be erected on Prospect Hill, between Angell and Halsey Streets. Unlike a great many people who make similar propositions about the erection of monuments and memorials, Mr. Randall put his shoulder to the wheel by giving $1,000 to start the fund, and prepared a plan, and made other necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect. The credit that attaches to the undertaking is entirely due to Mr. Randall, for no one ever added to the fund. It has remained in the People's Savings Bank, and has gone on compounding for thirty years, until it has reached the very respectable sum of $6,560.64.

—The Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America will aid the Sons of the Revolution in the project to raise a fund for a monument to the memory of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. A recent meeting of the Colonial Dames was held in Savannah, which was largely attended, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested over the project.

—The eleventh annual exhibition of the Orange Art Association recently opened in the studio of Charles E. Moss. Pictures in various mediums, decorated china, and several architectural designs were shown, and the display is said to be the best the association has yet made.

—Among the latest acquisitions made by the authorities of the Louvre is a statuette sculptured in wood, which has been purchased for 10,000f. According to M. Maspero, the renowned Egyptologist, the work of art in question dates back to the eighteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs. It represents a lady of that period lightly draped in a robe of transparent gauze, and in the opinion of the expert the beauty of the carving and delicacy of the proportions render the statuette the most remarkable piece of sculpture which has been discovered in Egypt during the present century.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

Wagner's mellifluous opera, "Lohengrin," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience of only moderate size. Perhaps those to whom the name of Wagner is unpleasant may be able to argue that this one poor house is evidence that the public is weary of the works of the Baireuth master; but after all, an occasional poor house in the course of forty-five years does not seem to have any deep significance. The performance seemed to give great pleasure to those who were present, and it was made the occasion of special tribute to M. Pol Plancon, the admirable basso, who appeared as the King. At the close of the first act he received a large wreath, a huge bouquet, and a small velvet case. The last named contained a very handsome silver-mounted pocket flask, bearing the inscription: "Pauvre petit, bon voyage; from E. M. R." Later on he received a handsome gold salad spoon and fork, bearing the inscription: "A. M. et Mme. Plancon; 1845-1895." This was intended for the basso's parents, who celebrate their golden wedding this year.

The performance was somewhat aweary. All the singers showed evidences of their hard season's work. Mme. Nordica's voice was all right in the lower register, but her upper notes came with great difficulty. At the end of the second act she received a beautiful silver wreath, inscribed, "A. Nordica, l'Incomparable Elsa; New-York, 1895." It would be a great pleasure to subscribe to this sentiment; memory and a

BATTLE AT RAMON JAGUAS

The Insurgents Repulsed and Capt. Julian Miranda Killed.

QUEEN REGENT SAVES AN OFFICER

Haiti, San Domingo, and Costa Rica Will Prevent Filibustering Expeditions Against Spain's Colony.

(From the Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 24.—The body supposed to be that of Gen. Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, has been finally identified as that of his brother, José.

A battle was fought on Sunday at Ramon Jaguas. Little is known of the details beyond the fact that the insurgents were repulsed and Capt. Julian Miranda was killed.

Lieut. Benjamin Gallego, who was sentenced by court martial to be shot to-day, was saved by a cable dispatch from the Queen Regent, commuting his sentence to life imprisonment.

The Governor General of Cuba to-day received a dispatch from Señor Castellanos, Spanish Colonial Minister, announcing that the Government was in receipt of assurances from the Governments of Haiti, San Domingo, and Costa Rica that they would prevent the formation of those countries of filibustering expeditions in aid of the Cuban rebels.

The dispatch further stated that the British and Danish authorities had renewed the assurances previously given Spain and had instructed the officials of their respective colonies to put down all attempts to aid the insurgents.

Gen. Martinez Campos arrived to-day at Puerto Principe. A crowd of 6,000 persons, among whom were many ladies, gave him an enthusiastic greeting and cheered him repeatedly. It was expected that at 3 o'clock this afternoon he would proceed for Havana.

Absolutely reliable information confirms the report of the death of the insurgent leader, José Maceo, as the result of wounds which he received in the recent fight at Palmarite. J. FRANK CLARK.

The passengers of the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, which arrived here from Havana yesterday, say that the people of that place are much excited owing to the expected arrival of Captain General Martinez Campos. A large number of the young men of Havana and vicinity are leaving the country on steamers for Tampa and New-York.

Spain Sends More Troops to Cuba.

MADRID, April 24.—Some 3,200 troops will sail for Cuba next week. The Official Gazette publishes a call for 20,000 more men to enter active service.

EX-SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER MARRIED

A Fashionable Ceremony in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

LONDON, April 24.—Miss Julia Peel, daughter of ex-Speaker Peel, was married at 2 o'clock this afternoon in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Mr. James Rochfort Maguire, member of Parliament for the West Division of Clare.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. William Alexander, D. D., Protestant Bishop of Derry, Ireland, assisted by the Very Rev. Archibald Farrar, the newly-appointed Dean of Canterbury.

The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin, a bodice embroidered with silver shamrocks, and a train three and a half yards in length, draped with lace, orange blossoms, and shamrocks. There were seven bridesmaids, attired in white silk.

The music consisted of a full choral service by the choir of Westminster Abbey. Mr. John Frederick Bridge, musical director of Westminster Abbey, presided at the organ, and Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted.

In the course of the service an anthem specially composed for the occasion was rendered. The pages were Lord Arthur Hay and the Hon. Edmund Antrobus, who wore white satin and pale-blue sashes and white hats with ostrich feathers.

United States Ambassador Bayard, Mrs. Bayard, and Miss Bayard occupied the same pew with Sir William and Lady Harcourt. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott of Boston, was also present.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father. Among those present were the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Home Secretary Asquith, and Messrs. John Redmond and Justin McCarthy.

The wedding gifts numbered 600. The couple will spend their honeymoon at Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Commoner Ferdinand James de Rothschild.

OMNIBUS STRIKERS SUBDUED.

Prompt Action of Courts and Police and Concession of Company.

PARIS, April 24.—There were fewer riotous demonstrations of omnibus strikers to-day than yesterday. All those who were arrested were promptly convicted of disorderly conduct and punished.

The Prefect of Police employed to-day 2,500 regular policemen and 1,500 municipal guards for the preservation of order. It is now believed that the strike is approaching its end.

The omnibus company has acceded to a request that the minimum pay shall be 3½ francs a day, and the men, in consideration of this concession, will probably abate some of their claims.

Proust and Devill, leaders of the omnibus strikers, have been arrested for inciting the men to violence.

FRENCH NEWFOUNDLAND CLAIM.

Necessity of England's Settlement of the Question at Issue.

PARIS, April 24.—The Temps commends the speech made by Wilfred Laurier, the Opposition leader, in the Canadian Parliament last Friday regarding the French Shore of Newfoundland and the necessity of Great Britain's settling the questions at issue with France.

It quotes Finance Minister Foster's statement that an understanding between Newfoundland and England on a basis acceptable to France was likely, and adds:

"We hope Mr. Foster's expectations will be realized; but it will be necessary for French diplomacy to examine closely the details of the understanding. In any event it must be understood that the question must be solved before Newfoundland enters Canada."

CRISPI'S TORMENTOR SUSTAINED.

Ex-Premier Giolitti May Not Be Tried by a Civil Tribunal.

ROME, April 24.—The Court of Cassation to-day quashed two judgments against ex-Premier Giolitti, charged with having abstracted documents connected with the Banca Romana scandal.

The ground of the action of the court was that the civil tribunal was incompetent to try Signor Giolitti upon the charges without the authority of the Chamber of Deputies.

This decision upholds the contention of Signor Giolitti, upon which his appeal to the Court of Cassation was made.

STEAMER BOLIVIA IN COLLISION.

Emigrants Uninjured, But Delayed a Fortnight for Vessel's Repairs.

NAPLES, April 24.—The steamer Cyrenian in entering the harbor yesterday came into collision with the Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, which was lying at anchor with 1,122 emigrants on board, bound for New-York.

The Bolivia's port bow was cut down six feet above the water line and she will be obliged to remain here a fortnight undergoing repairs. Nobody was injured.

ECUADOR OBJECTS, BUT VAINLY.

Two Vessels with Rebel Arms Leave San Francisco Legally.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Consul of the Republic of Ecuador, at San Francisco, notified Secretary Gresham that two vessels were about to leave San Francisco with consignments of arms, supposed to be destined for rebels in Ecuador. He asked that the United States interpose to prevent these shipments.

Secretary Gresham referred the matter to Attorney General Olney, who gave an opinion that there was nothing illegal in the acts complained of.

The United States authorities accordingly declined to interfere, and the vessels, it is reported, have since sailed for their destination.

ANTICOSTI SOLD TO FRENCHMEN.

A Large and Valuable Island of the Quebec Province Syndicated.

LONDON, April 24.—It is reported that a French syndicate has bought the island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, from the liquidator of the old company.

The area of Anticosti is 3,845 square miles. The island is a valuable resort for seal and bear hunting, and for salmon, trout, cod and herring fishing. On the lowlands of the south coast are more than 100 square miles of peat bog, of from two to three feet in thickness, and of excellent quality. Marl, plumbago, and other valuable minerals are reported. In 1870 the population was 102. Since then it has increased considerably.

TWO BAIL BONDS FORFEITED.

Alleged American Agents in London Wanted by the Police.

LONDON, April 24.—Indictments were found in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day against Ed Ames Weber and Louis Henry Perlman, Americans, who were arrested six weeks ago upon a charge of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses. The men claimed to represent an "American Oxyzone Syndicate," the home office of which was in Jersey City.

Weber and Perlman were admitted to bail, but when their names were called today they did not respond. Their bail was declared forfeited, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

WILDE TO BE TRIED FRIDAY.

An Indication that His Pecuniary Means Are Exhausted.

LONDON, April 24.—Counsel for Oscar Wilde made application in the Old Bailey Court this morning for a postponement of his client's trial.

Taylor's counsel wished to proceed, and the prosecuting lawyer argued in opposition to postponement. The court fixed Friday as the day for trial.

The sale of Oscar Wilde's effects by auction upon the order of the Sheriff, is regarded as an indication that his pecuniary means are exhausted.

AMERICAN KILLED IN TURKEY.

Arrested in Koniach and Made to Walk Until Too Feeble to Stand.

LONDON, April 24.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"I have in my possession an American passport bearing the name of Weber. Apparently the man was about sixty years old.

"He was arrested late in March at the railway works in Koniach, and was made to walk toward Broussa until too feeble to stand, when he was conveyed in a native cart. He died in Broussa owing, it is said, to the rough treatment. United States Minister Terrell is inquiring into the case."

Ship Arno Towed to Her Destination.

LONDON, April 24.—The British ship Arno, from New-York, for Liverpool, before reported in charge of a prize crew from the British steamer Merrimac, and later anchored in a dangerous position between St. Patrick's Causeway and Barmouth, was to-day towed to her destination.

Canadian Butter Favored in London.

LONDON, April 24.—Another consignment of butter, shipped under the auspices of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Liverpool. It is of rather high color and good quality and brings higher prices than Australian butter.

Prince Adolf Confirmed as Regent.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Diet of Lippe-Detmold has confirmed the regency of Prince Adolf pending the settlement of the question of succession between him and the Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld. Whoever shall be declared the legitimate successor will then be made Regent.

A Famine in Southern Manchuria.

LONDON, April 24.—The Times correspondent in Niu-Chwang says: "There is a famine in Southern Manchuria owing to the badness of the harvest in 1894, the presence of the rival armies, the stoppage of transportation from the north, and the paralysis of trade here."

To Perpetuate an Irish Regulation.

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. T. W. Russell's bill providing for the perpetuation of the existing temporary regulation closing the drinking saloons in Ireland on Sunday, passed its second reading by a vote of 168 to 69.

A Canadian Deputy Speaker Wanted.

LONDON, April 24.—The House of Commons will soon be called upon to consider a bill amending the British North American act so as to provide for a Deputy Speaker in the Canadian Senate.

Countess Russell Loeses Her Case.

LONDON, April 24.—The jury in the case of Countess Russell against her husband, Earl Russell, for restoration of her conjugal rights, this morning returned a verdict in favor of the husband.

Government Loss of Norfolk Seat.

LONDON, April 24.—The Parliamentary election in the Mid Division of Norfolk yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Gurdon, Unionist, by a vote of 4,112 to 3,904 for Mr. Wilson, Radical.

Opening of the Champ de Mars Salon.

PARIS, April 24.—The exhibition at the Champ de Mars Salon was opened to-day with the usual crowded attendance and display of pretty toilets.

O'Donovan Rossa Will Soon Return.

LONDON, April 24.—O'Donovan Rossa's lecturing tour has been unsuccessful. He is about to return to the United States.

Queen Victoria Is at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, April 24.—Queen Victoria arrived here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon.

State Board of Health's Meetings.

The State Board of Health will hold a special and a regular meeting Friday in the Murray Hill Hotel. The special meeting will be for the consideration of the question of Mount Vernon's continued emptying of its sewage into Eastchester Creek.

The action of the State Board in the matter has been withheld in the hope that the city would adopt some plan to treat its sewage chemically before discharging it into the creek. The matter has been held in abeyance for about a year, and the inhabitants now insist that the nuisance be abated.

Hotel Keeper Gerard Has a Fight.

When the sale of the furniture of the Victoria Hotel had been concluded yesterday, Mr. Gerard of the Gerard House, in West Fortieth Street, told Joseph C. Younnes, the assignee, that the auctioneer had been acting improperly in knocking down articles to second-hand dealers.

Mr. Gerard would not make a specific charge, but after some argument, he called the receiver "no gentleman." He was promptly knocked down twice by Mr. Younnes, and only left the hotel after being threatened with further punishment.

Stanford University May Be Closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—It is stated this evening that Stanford University is likely to close its doors temporarily. When asked as to the matter, Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. Stanford's brother, said: "It's all this Government suit. If it succeeds it seems inevitable that the university must be closed. As it is, it has tied up the estate in probate and prevented a distribution, so that it may seriously embarrass us."

A SOUND-MONEY VICTORY

Iowa Democrats Oppose the Free Coinage of Silver.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS PROTESTING

They Will Give No Countenance to the Springfield Convention, Regarding It as Unauthorized.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 24.—One hundred Democratic leaders of the State and the State Central Committee held a conference here this afternoon, at which the silver question was the principal topic of discussion. The reports as to the sentiment in different parts of the State, as well as the views of those present, differed widely, and the debate at times became acrimonious, but the preponderance of "sound money" sentiment was shown by the final adoption of a declaration that "It is the sense of this conference that the two monetary metals should be kept at a parity."

To this declaration was added, at the request of S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, representing the moderate silver men, and without objection from the antagonistic wing of the party, the modification, "Without discriminating against either metal in the matter of coinage," thus practically reaffirming the national Democratic monetary plank of 1892.

The conference also voted in favor of holding the State Convention after the Republican Convention, and the Central Committee accordingly this evening named Aug. 7 as the date and Marshalltown as the place. The date is a compromise, the extreme silver men desiring an earlier convention and the extreme gold men a very late one, in order to give what they term the present "silver craze" time to exhaust itself.

The conference was a representative one, so far as party leaders are concerned, although the free-silver men declare that the rank and file of the party, wherein their strength lies, were not proportionately represented, and promise to make a better showing in the State Convention.

Although the free-silver men promise a fight, the result of to-day's conference is taken to indicate that Iowa Democrats in convention this year will indorse the national monetary plank of 1892, and the party leaders will interpret it in accordance with the views of the Administration.

FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY

Chicago Democrats Protest Against the Springfield Convention.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Honest Money League of Illinois, at a full meeting of the Executive Committee held at headquarters to-day, issued an address in the shape of a resolution to the Democratic voters of the county appealing to them to abstain from participating in the primaries to be held May 3, and to entirely ignore any action which may be taken on the monetary question at the State Convention of the Democratic Party to be held in June.

The calling of such a convention is declared to be a usurpation of power on the part of the Democratic State Central Committee calculated to bring disaster on the party in Cook County.

The Committee on Public Meetings of the league was directed to at once arrange for a mass meeting, to be held in this city, to give expression to the protest. The date of this meeting was fixed for May 3, the day the primaries are to be held.

The idea of the sound-money Democrats is to cast discredit on the work of the delegates to the Springfield Convention as lacking legitimate authority.

Signatures to the honest money declaration of principles are coming into headquarters at the rate of 500 a day.

President Robbins and Secretary Richards of the Honest Money League section of the local Democracy opened permanent headquarters for the league to-day. From this headquarters canvassers have been sent out in full force to-day to search thoroughly the entire down-town section of the city, and secure the signatures of Democrats to the league's declaration of principles.

"My success is surprising," said one of the canvassers to-day. "About four out of every five Democrats I meet gladly sign the declaration. Most of those who do not sign base their refusal not upon hostility to the gold system, but on their lack of knowledge about the money question. They say that they have not studied the subject any yet, and do not care to jump in the dark."

The Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization of the city, discussed the financial question last night. After a protracted debate the sound money men secured a victory. By a vote of 48 yeas to 22 nays the following was adopted:

"Resolved, by the members of the Iroquois Club, That it is inexpedient and unwise to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver; that it would be most unforunate at this time, when signs of returning confidence and renewed prosperity are multiplying, if such an unwise and disastrous step should be taken. The necessary effect would be to aggravate those industrial, commercial, and financial ills from which we have but lately suffered, and to postpone indefinitely the advent of normal and prosperous conditions."

The foregoing was introduced in the beginning of the meeting by S. S. Gregory. The silver faction was led by Joseph B. Mann, Charles Shackelford, ex-Mayor Hopkins, C. S. Darrow, Louis Hornstein, E. B. Talman, Lawrence B. Boyle, and others. Mr. Shackelford began the fight by offering as a substitute the silver plank in the National Democratic platform of 1892. The sound-money men voted it down. Then Joseph B. Mann submitted in irony a gold monometallist substitute. This was defeated. Ex-Mayor Hopkins offered as a substitute the free silver plank in the Illinois platform of 1894. This suffered the fate of its predecessors. Other substitute motions and points of order followed fast and furious, and it was not until nearly midnight that the session adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—Judge A. A. Goodrich and Corporation Counsel John M. Palmer of Chicago, leaders in the anti-free coinage section of the Democratic Party, are here supporting to the fullest extent the project for the publication of the new Democratic daily paper to be called The Enquirer. They have been assured by those interested that the paper will follow the platform of the National Convention on the monetary question. The promoters will hold a meeting to make final arrangements next Saturday. Only one paper is to be started.

MR. CARLISLE TO BE AT MEMPHIS

He Will Address the Sound Money Convention in That City.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Carlisle is expected to participate in the coming "Sound Money Convention," which will meet in Memphis on the 23d of next month to the extent of delivering an address before that body, in which he will embody and reiterate views similar to those held by President Cleveland on the topic. It is said that the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury at this convention will have the full sanction of the President. It will not be regarded by the Administration as in the nature of a public officer attending a political meeting, inasmuch as there is no question upon the point that matters of party politics do not and cannot, at this immediate juncture, enter into the discussions or determinations of an assemblage called to consider and act upon matters having in view alone a substantial basis of government money.

Leading officials here are satisfied that in the South, despite a wide area of free-silver sentiment, a deep-rooted and augmenting sentiment favorable to "sound money" is becoming every day more manifest.

The Memphis demonstration, with its added consequence of the attendance and indorsement of a leading member of the Cabinet, is relied upon to accomplish a great deal of good.

NOT DISCUSSING POLITICS.

Ex-President Harrison Refuses to Talk on the Subject of Silver.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Ex-President Harrison at Richmond, Ind., yesterday said, in response to questions concerning the silver situation:

"I like to see my friends and to talk with them, and I have a special liking for those of the newspaper press, but I must warn you that I cannot be interviewed on any political question. This I have had to state repeatedly. The effort is made frequently, but I deny all alike. When I desire to say anything on the silver question or regarding other political matters, I will say it in public speech, and not in a newspaper interview."

McCreary Opposes Free Coinage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Congressman McCreary, in an interview to-day, said he was unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. His declaration was evoked by the free-silver stand taken by Senator Blackburn. The Congressman says, in the course of a long prepared statement of his position and vote in Congress: "I favor an international agreement, consistent with sound business methods, but to throw open the mints of this country to the world is simply preposterous." The Senatorial race is given a new interest by the views of the aspirants for and against silver. The fight will be made on those lines.

Controller Eckels Will Speak.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Controller Eckels has accepted an invitation to deliver a speech at the banquet of the Detroit (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, May 2. His speech will be devoted largely to the financial situation of the country.

AN ATTRACTIVE BERTH IN THE ARMY

Over a Hundred Applications for the Rank of Ordnance Sergeant.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—There are nearly a hundred applications from enlisted men of the army for the position of Ordnance Sergeant. There are but three or four vacancies, and it will be a year or more before there is an examination of the candidates. By that time it is likely there will be four or five more vacancies, which will make an examination worth while.

The position of Ordnance Sergeant is one of the most attractive to which an enlisted man can aspire. It is estimated to be worth in salary and perquisites, such as clothing fund and rations, from $75 to $80 per month. In addition to this salary, comfortable quarters are furnished the Sergeant, who is in most cases his own master in charge of the little domain to which he is assigned as care taker. An enlisted man must have had requisite service to become eligible, and the examination insures the service of intelligent and educated men. The subjects include advanced mathematics, army regulations, ordnance work, and the usual scholastic branches.

NAT JONES DIES OF PARALYSIS

He Was One of Chicago's Boldest Speculators in Wheat.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Nathaniel S. Jones, a veteran speculator known in every wheat mart of the country as "Nat" Jones, one of the "Big Four" of bygone days, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-night of paralysis. During his twent yyears' residence in Chicago, he was one of the heaviest operators on the Board of Trade. His speculative deals, in co-operation with Norman B. Ream, Sidney Kent, and Charles Singer, earned for him a membership in the "Big Four." He was one of the firm of Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, when it was organized to do a Board of Trade business, and went to New-York to look after the stock end of the business. He met with reverses there, after leaving the firm, and returned to Chicago, ruined financially and in health and spirits a different man.

Chandler on Franklin Pierce.

United States Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire has made a contribution to the fund being raised, by authority of the Legislature of that State, to erect a statue of President Franklin Pierce on the State House grounds, in Concord. Accompanying his check was a letter to Gov. Charles A. Busiel, in which he said: "I do not think that gifts for this testimonial should be offered only by those who approve the political principles of the subject of the commemoration. No one condemns more than I do the action concerning human slavery in America of Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, and Franklin Pierce. Yet, in public addresses I have found no difficulty in exhibiting in each one of these public men strong traits and commendable deeds which justly made him a renowned son of New-Hampshire and a distinguished American citizen. New-Hampshire's only President was a courteous gentleman, an able and successful lawyer, an eloquent and most felicitous orator, a brave soldier, and a notable United States Senator and Chief Executive."

Live Stock Starving at Brentwood.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., April 24.—The barns on the Cambridge farm, near here, were destroyed by fire several weeks ago, and over since the live stock have had a hard time of it. One cow died of starvation about a week ago, and three more cows are now dying for want of food, while the others of the herd are suffering from exposure. There are 250 chickens on the farm, and they have had nothing to eat for six days.

Horace J. Mercer took charge of the farm a short time ago, and he has, it is said, abandoned the live stock to their fate. It is stated that Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt Labau, daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, owns the farm.

Japan's Progressive Mikado.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To your excellent editorial in to-day's issue of your paper touching upon "A Marvel in the East" I cannot refrain from adding here my opinion, that the contemplated journey to Pekin by the Mikado, as reported in the dispatches, does not seem at all improbable. History of recent years in Japan has before now brought Mutsuhito-Tenno to the fore in every advancement his country has made. I had opportunities while a resident of Japan, twenty-five years or more ago, to learn something of the public character of this progressive monarch, who was then a young man not yet in his majority, when he cast off that seclusion before which his predecessors had drawn a veil. True, as you say, it was only by American guns that the barriers were broken down, but when once destroyed, the liberty of the young Emperor was sweet indeed.

I remember him on his first visit to Yokohama; dressed in the uniform of a French Marshal, he was received by the united squadrons of the world. Yokohama Bay then presented a sight never to be forgotten, amid the thundering of cannon and the huzzas of the thousands who saw the apostle of a newborn nation awakening from the sleep of ages. The subsequent opening of the railroad between Yokohama and Tokio was his first official act in the line of progress. A year later, when he made his entry for the first time into the southern country, there occurred a sight, unique in itself—to find his progress everywhere in the streets and highways literally strewn with palm branches and flowers by his loyal subjects. Yes, this same Emperor, now more mature by age and experience, who was able to break the tradition of centuries, is capable of going to Pekin; and I hope the influence which China's Emperor is sure to fall under from this wonderful man, tells of a progress for the mighty East better than words, written or spoken, which, indeed, have in its meaning the ruling of an All-wise Providence.

S. M. DAVIDSON.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, April 20, 1895.

May Be Racing at Monmouth.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 24.—It is reported here that the Monmouth Park Association will hold a race meeting without bookmaking of twelve days, some time in August of this year. It is said that the members of the association are now soliciting subscriptions from the hotel men to assist in making purses of sufficient size to attract the best class of horses in America. Credit is given to the rumor from the fact that Thomas Croft, the Secretary of the old association, is obtaining signatures to a hotel license for the race track, which will be presented to the court on the first day of the May term, which occurs on May 7. From the attitude of the court on the liquor question, there is every reason to believe that the application will be refused.

Mr. Bennett's Trotters at Berlin.

BERLIN, April 24.—James Gordon Bennett's trotting horses have been brought to Berlin from the Riviera for the Spring meeting at the Berlin track.

WAY BEHIND THE TIMES

Drawbacks to Life in the Nation's Beautiful Capital City.

STREETS LIGHTED BY THE MOON ALONE

Congress Should Be a Little More Liberal to the District—Our Shoe Trade with England Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—People who derive their knowledge of this town from magazine articles which deal chiefly with its praiseworthy features ought to know that there is a reverse side to the picture ordinarily presented. This is unquestionably a beautiful city, but it has its serious drawbacks. Shiftlessness and parsimony combine to make Washington anything but the Utopia that it is often represented.

The capital of the Nation ought to be an object lesson to other American cities in point of cleanliness and municipal methods, but it is not, and will not be, if the niggardly policy which now prevails is permitted to continue. The most glaring inconsistency with the plan and pretensions of the city which visitors are certain to detect if they remain here long enough, is in the system of street lighting. The moon is relied upon to furnish most of the illumination, and its fickleness plunges the city into darkness many nights in each month. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has been going on for years. On a recent night, when the almanac promised a moon, not a gas lamp was lighted in the streets, although the sky was overcast from 4 o'clock until nearly dawn. There are only two or three streets in which there are electric lights, gas being used on the other thoroughfares about fifteen nights of the month, when the moon is not scheduled to shine. On this particular night the city was wrapped in darkness, which the authorities made no effort to dissipate.

The District Commissioners, who are forced to receive the complaints of indignant residents, make the excuse that the appropriation for street lights is so small that the lighting bureau is compelled to cut whenever the opportunity presents itself. There is a Chief Inspector of Street Lighting of the District Government, whose orders are daily given to the Washington Gaslight Company. This officer keeps a close watch on the calendar, and each day about 4 o'clock he tells the Superintendent of Street Lamps whether there shall or shall not be any lights for the night. The lamplighters are instructed to report for orders at 5:45 P. M. each day, in case it is not raining. Should it be raining the men go ahead and light up without further orders. If after they report the Superintendent is advised by the calendar man that there shall be no lighting, the force is discharged for the night, and if the moon fails to show itself the city remains in darkness.

Although this nuisance has long been maintained, there does not appear to be any hope of its abatement, for Congress, which gives millions for the improvement of the Goose and Turkey creeks of the country, persistently refuses to provide a sum sufficient for lighting the street lamps the year round from sunset to sunrise. It is possible that if the District committees of the two houses were more progressive this evil would not be suffered to continue. Unfortunately for the District, the "hayseed" element on those committees predominates, and, as a consequence, methods which would not be tolerated in a self-governed city of any importance are allowed to exist.

The continuance of the "moonlight" system has had much to do with the recent demand for suffrage in the District. While suffrage is not favored by the majority of residents, there is deep-seated opposition to the wrongs incident to the present plan of government, of which the one referred to is clearly the most flagrant. It will be a red-letter day in the history of Washington when Congress shall come to the needs of the hour and provide means for lighting the city at least as well as some of the smaller towns of the country are now lighted.

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A few weeks ago the point was made by Mr. Hiram Maxim, the American inventor who is now manufacturing his famous guns in England, that, owing to the tendency of the British workman to quarrel with his employer on the slightest provocation, many industries were being transferred from England to foreign countries. Recent reports received at the State Department from our representatives in England go far to confirm this statement, and also to show that our new tariff law is operating to the injury of British manufacturers.

The latest corroboratory evidence is furnished by Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britian, in a letter to Mr. Gresham relative to the effect of the disorders in the boot and shoe trade in England. Mr. Bayard supplies an extract from The London Times which discloses the effect of the present conflict now waging in the boot and shoe trade in England, as a consequence of which American productions are enabled to establish their supremacy in the market, and, owing to the admission here of raw hides and skins free of duty, and to untrammeled resort to labor-aiding machines, American manufacturers of leather, and of boots and shoes, are finding profitable remunerative foreign markets, especially in that of England.

The London Times, in the article referred to, said that the American manufacturers had seriously challenged the home trade last Spring, but the peculiar style of the American goods did not commend them to the English market. This led to the adoption of new methods by American boot and shoe makers. English-made boots and shoes were secured, together with all the designs and patters, and goods made from these designs, to all outward appearances English made, are now being imported into Great Britain from the United States. A correspondent of The Times interviewed a manufacturer employing over 1,000 hands, who had just received a consignment of these American goods. He said that the goods were delivered free at his own warehouse at a lower cost than that at which he could produce them in his own factory. He could sell ten times as many of that class of goods as of any other, and customers would not know them from goods of English make. If the English manufacturers could not beat the Americans in price, he said, the latter would now take a strong hold on the English market.

This manufacturer added that three-fourths of the leather used in the Leicester trade was of American tanning. Questioned as to the cost of manufacture, he stated that boots of the class imported from America would cost in making in Leicester from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per pair. In America they would get the same boot made up for 8d. per pair. This saving alone would give the Americans more than a working profit and enable them to compete with English manufacturers.

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The manufacturer supported Mr. Maxim's recent declarations in the statement that the British operatives wanted to spread out the work and find something for the unemployed. That increased the cost of production and drove the British employer out of the markets, both home and foreign. He said his firm had laid down $30,000 in American machinery, but if the machines had been worked up to their full capacity they would have had to spend only $20,000. Those who read Mr. Maxim's letter will remember that he dwelt upon the unwillingness of the British trades unions to permit operatives in machine shops to run more than one lathe at a time, although it was pointed out that in France one woman operated a number of these machines without difficulty. The English manufacturer evidently has encountered the same difficulty that Mr. Maxim complained of. He said he was satisfied that if the men made the best use of their time they could do the amount of work they had been turning out in six hours, instead of spreading it out to ten hours. The unions, however, would not sanction such a scheme at present. One of the largest wholesale buyers in England confirmed what had been said by the manufacturer as to the value of American goods, and added that he was so satisfied with the samples shown him that he had placed large orders with American firms.

Only a short time ago an American Consul in England directed attention to the fact that American cloths were selling in Bradford, the home of the English woolen industry, in successful competition with the famous product of the Bradford mills. The fact was made known at the time that this wonderful achievement was due to the new tariff law which had placed raw materials on the free list. The communication of Ambassador Bayard with relation to the triumphs gained by American leather and boot and shoe manufacturers in England is but a fresh indorsement of that tariff law. It would be interesting to know what the advocates of a high protective tariff have to say in relation to the surprising showing herein referred to. Up to the present time the McKinleyites have seen fit to disregard this evidence of a gain to American industries through the workings of the new law.

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"The Chickamauga National Military Park" is the modest title of a handsomely-bound volume by Gen. H. V. Boynton, which is not only a guide to the various points of interest in that wonderful park, but a comprehensive history of the military operations which had for their objective the possession of Chattanooga. The preparation of this interesting publication could not have been committed to abler hands. Gen. Boynton was a participant in the stirring campaign which embraced the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, and it is largely due to his efforts that the Chickamauga National Military Park was finally established.

In June, 1883, Gen. Boynton, in company with Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer, who commanded the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Chickamauga, revisited that field. Gen. Boynton was then Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and he suggested the scheme of the national park in this paragraph in a letter written by him to his paper: "The survivors of the Army of the Cumberland should awake to great pride in this notable field of Chickamauga. Why should it not, as well as Eastern fields, be marked by monuments, and its lines be accurately preserved for history? There was no more magnificent fighting during the war than both armies did there. Both sides might well unite in preserving the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown."

The suggestion was received with much favor in the North, and it lead to a series of meetings, in which men of both sides at Chickamauga devoted themselves to the furtherance of the plan of a park which should commemorate for all time the valor displayed by American soldiers on that field. The idea was clearly set forth at the time Gen. Boynton's suggestion was made that the plans of the Gettysburg Memorial Association should be improved upon and that the lines of both armies should be marked.

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The book which Gen. Boynton has prepared sets forth in detail the steps which led to the formation of the Chickamauga Memorial Association, the purchase of the large area embraced in the battle fields included in the Chattanooga campaign, the work of properly marking the fields, and, finally, gives a comprehensive history of the movements of the troops on both sides in these memorable battles. The volume is embellished with many illustrations, and visitors will find it a complete guide to the many interesting points in the National Park. All of the different movements of the armies are portrayed in carefully executed maps, and the various operations are referred to at sufficient length to give one a complete idea of the exciting events which preceded the fall of Chattanooga.

The volume will more than fulfill the object of its author, in that it will be prized not only as a guide book, but as a valuable addition to the literature of the battles which had so much to do with the saving of the Union.

THE SAMOAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

He Was a Man of Some Importance, but His Wife Was More Useful.

From The Washington Star.

"We were strolling about one of the Samoan Islands," said a naval officer the other day, "looking about for something interesting. We met many people who did not seem to know anything and could not answer our questions. Finally, we found a man who seemed to be better informed than the others, and had the appearance of being a man of some importance. Though not a native, he had, no doubt, been long in the islands, as his appearance indicated. He wore parts of a German and parts of an English uniform, and I am not sure that he did not have some American clothes on.

"'You look like a man of some importance here,' one of us said. 'Perhaps you can tell us something about the country we wish to know.'

"'I am a man of some importance here,' he replied. 'I am Minister of Agriculture and Labor. If I can give you any information, I will do so with pleasure.'

"Well, he answered a number of inquiries and then said: 'I see by your uniforms you are Americans. I am always glad to meet Americans but that was not what I wanted to speak to you about. You will probably be here for some time, and I wanted to tell you that my wife is a first-class laundress, and we would be glad to do the washing for the officers of your ship. I can assure you that it will not be done better by any one in the island.'"

Twelfth Regiment Rifle Shooting.

The fourth competition for the Riker Trophy in the Twelfth Regiment was concluded in the armory range late Tuesday night. Ten teams competed. The competition was won by Company B, on a score of 221 points, which again breaks the record, being the best score ever put up by a company team in a match. Company B was tied by the Field and Staff team, but, according to the rules as Company B had the highest score in the off-hand shooting, it won. The scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg.
Lieut. Stebbins	21	24	45
First Sergt. Smith	21	23	44
Sergt. Ahrens	22	24	46
Sergt. Wisschusen	22	24	46
Private Van Heusen	22	18	40
Total	108	113	221

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg.
Major Burns	21	22	43
Sergt. Major Downs	21	24	45
G. M. Sergt. Frougott	21	22	43
Commisary Sergt. Dolan	21	23	44
Ordnance Sergt. Corrie	23	24	47
Total	106	115	221

Company C	106	111	217
Company E	102	115	217
Company I	92	107	199
Company F	97	100	197
Company G	91	101	192
Company K	79	94	173
Company H	91	77	168
Company D	63	85	148

Prize Nugget for Cyclers.

One of the prizes to be offered at the New-York State Division race meet, to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 15, will be a twenty-four carat gold nugget, but it will not be called a nugget. It is made in the form of a brick, and, by courtesy, will be designated as a watch charm, there being an attachment by which it can be used as such. The prize is said to have an actual value of $50, and, under the guise of being a watch charm, conforms entirely to the league rules.

In fitting up your new apartments, go to Flint's for your furniture, at lowest prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

Special Notices.

"A"

The American Art Association

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE

BY ABSOLUTE AUCTION.

(THIS APPLIES TO THE VAN DYCK AND EVERY ITEM IN THE CATALOGUE.)

WILL TAKE PLACE

THIS (THURSDAY) AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT CHICKERING HALL,

(Admission without card. No reserved seats.)

CONTINUING SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 29th, AND 30th, AT THE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

6 EAST 23d STREET, MADISON SQUARE,

Where the collection will be on exhibition until

1 P. M. to-day.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

PROTESTS AGAINST JAPAN

Russia, France, and Germany Object to Cession of Territory.

ENGLAND WILL REMAIN INACTIVE

A Note to the Mikado on the Various Conditions of His Peace Treaty Which the Czar Cann

TIED FOR ELEVENTH PLACE

New-York Beaten by the Boston Ball Players.

RUSIE AND STIVETTS PITCHED WELL

Poor Fielding and Batting of the Home Team—New-York Scored Only Through Errors by the Bostons.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 5, New-York, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 5.
Chicago, 8; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Pittsburg	4	1	800
Boston	3	1	750
Baltimore	3	1	750
Chicago	3	2	600
Cincinnati	3	2	600
Brooklyn	2	2	500
Washington	2	2	500
St. Louis	2	3	400
Louisville	2	3	400
New-York	1	3	250
Philadelphia	1	3	250
Cleveland	1	4	200

Capt. Nash's team of Boston ball players gave the New-York cranks a chance to see how they play this year, and incidentally administered a defeat to the New-York team. Rusie pitched for the home team, and if he had had any support the New-Yorks should have won. The Giants were woefully weak at the bat. They had plenty of chances.

Stivetts, too, pitched a good game, and only three hits were made off the Boston twirler. One of these hits was the result of Long and McCarthy colliding beneath Tiernan's hard fly, near the foul line.

Neither side made a hit until the fifth inning. Tucker went to first on balls. Collins put up a fly which Tiernan caught. Ganzel hit a grounder to Rusie, who sent it to Doyle. Doyle muffed it and Ganzel was safe, and Tucker reached third.

Stivetts and Lowe followed with singles, and three runs resulted.

In the sixth inning the Boston team broke loose again. Duffy struck out. McCarthy got first on balls. Stafford took Tucker's fly. Collins singled past Doyle, and then Nash cleared the bases with a three-bagger to the left field ropes. Ganzel was out to Tiernan.

The Giants scored in the seventh. Doyle hit a grounder to Lowe, who threw to Tucker. Tucker muffed and Doyle was safe. Tiernan's fly was dropped through McCarthy and Long colliding. Stafford was presented with a base and the bases were full. Burke put a fly into Nash's hands. Farrell hit to Long and Doyle scored. Stafford was forced at second and Rusie struck out.

In the eighth inning Tucker dropped Fuller's fly. Van Haltren went to first on balls, and both scored on Davis's hit to right field. Collins fumbled and Davis got to second. That ended the scoring for the day.

A new umpire, named Campbell, from Philadelphia, watched the game, and did well. Herman Long played with a broken finger, which accounts somewhat for his errors. Stafford had one difficult chance and missed it. It was a poor game. Boston did poorly, but New-York was worse. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Lowe, 2b	0	2	4	4	0		Fuller, ss	1	0	1	5	1	
Long, ss	0	0	0	3	2		V'n H't'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Duffy, cf	0	0	4	0	0		Davis, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
McCarty, lf	1	0	1	0	0		Doyle, 1b	1	0	16	0	1	
Tucker, 1b	1	0	9	0	2		Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
Collins, rf	0	1	2	0	1		Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	4	1	
Nash, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	1	Burke, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Ganzel, c	0	1	0	6	1	1	Farrell, c	0	0	5	2	1	
Stivetts, p	1	1	0	2	0		Rusie, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	5	6	27	16	7		Total	3	3	27	15	4	

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	–	5
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	–	3

Earned runs—Boston, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Stivetts, 4; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Stivetts, 4; by Rusie, 7. Three-base hit—Nash. Stolen bases—Lowe, Collins, Ganzel, Stivetts, Davis. Double play—Long, Lowe, and Tucker. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Campbell. Time of game, 2 hours and 4 minutes.

BEATEN IN A PRETTY GAME.

Brooklyns Lost, But Played Good Ball.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—Both Hemming and Gumbert were in great form to-day, and the 5,100 spectators saw the prettiest game of the season. Baltimore scored in only two innings, and Brooklyn earned its only run in the sixth. The four double plays were of the lightning-like order, and the fielding all around was brilliant. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	1	2	1		Griffin, cf	0	2	2	1	1	
Keeler, rf	1	0	3	1	0		Le Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Kelley, lf	0	1	3	0	0		Daly, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	
Br'th'rs, 1b	0	1	7	1	0		Burns, lf	0	0	2	4	0	
Brodie, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Tr'dway, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Reitz, 2b	0	1	3	4	1		Schoch, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Jen'gs, ss	0	1	6	3	0		Corc'r'n, ss	0	2	5	2	0	
Robinson, c	0	0	3	0	0		Grim, c	0	0	1	1	0	
Hemm'g, p	2	3	1	0	0		Gumbert, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	3	10	27	11	2		Total	1	8	24	11	3	

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	–	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–	1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 3; off Gumbert, 1. Struck out—By Hemming, 2; by Gumbert, 1. Three base hit—Kelley. Two base hits—Hemming, 2; Schoch. Sacrifice hits—Reitz, Daly. Stolen base—McGraw. Double plays—Keeler and Brouthers; McGraw, Jennings, and Brouthers; Burns, Daly, and Corcoran; Griffin and Daly. Wild pitch—Hemming. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	–	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	–	4

Base hits—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Stockdale and McGuire; McGill and Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	–	5
Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	–	8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Dwyer and Spies; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	–	1
Chicago	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	.	.	8

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Chicago, 7. Errors—Louisville, 6. Batteries—McDermott and Cole; Huntchinson and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	–	3
Cleveland	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	–	12

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 15. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—McDougal, Staley, and Peitz; Wallace and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Princeton, 7; Lafayette, 1.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24.—A large crowd went down to the 'Varsity Field to see the Princeton and Lafayette nines play to-day. Lafayette's good record against Pennsylvania and the State College team led Princeton to expect a stiff game. But the crowd was disappointed. Lafayette could get but eight hits off the Princeton pitchers, while their twirlers proved an easy mark for the Tigers. The work of W. Ward at second base was excellent, while Irving Bradley distinguished himself, both in the field and at the bat, making five base hits out of as many times at bat. The score:

Princeton	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	.	–	7
Lafayette	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–	1

Base hits—Princeton, 7; Lafayette, 1. Errors—Princeton, 1; Lafayette, 3. Batteries—Princeton—Altman, Easton, Jayne, and Trenchard; Lafayette—Criswell, Clarke, and Barclay. Umpire—Mr. Wyckoff. Attendance, 1,000.

Toronto, 6; Yale, 4.

NEW-HAVEN, April 24.—The Toronto nine defeated the Yale team this afternoon by a score of 6 to 4. A high wind made the safe fly hits few, and both pitchers were in good form, Trudeau, however, gave eight bases on balls, thus enabling Toronto to win. Speer's muff gave Toronto 3 runs. Greenway captained the Yale nine in place of Capt. Rustin, who has a lame ankle. The score:

Yale	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	–	4
Toronto	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	–	6

Hits—Yale, 4; Toronto, 9. Errors—Yale, 3; Toronto, 5. Batteries—Trudeau and Greenway; Crane and Casey.

Brown, 5; Dartmouth, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—In the most interesting game played here this season, Brown defeated Dartmouth by the score of 5 to 3, on Lincoln Field, this afternoon. Both college teams put up fine games, playing for all they were worth. White, the home team's standby, pitched effectively, Dartmouth's four hits being all singles. Dinsmore was hit pretty freely. White getting two doubles. Capt. Bustard did not play with the Browns because of sickness, but Summersgill, the substitute pitcher, filled his place on first well. The score:

Brown	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	–	5
Dartmouth	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	–	3

Base hits—Brown, 12; Dartmouth, 4. Errors—Brown, 3; Dartmouth, 4. Batteries—White and Dunne; Dinsmore and Abbott.

State College, 15; Lehigh, 7.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 24.—State College won an exciting game from Lehigh here this afternoon. Bowie, Lehigh's pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the eighth inning, being succeeded by Turner. Score:

Lehigh	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	–	7
State College	2	0	0	1	4	1	0	7	.	.	15

Hits—Lehigh, 9; State College, 17. Errors—Lehigh, 10; State College, 10. Batteries—Bowie, Turner, and Gross; Nesbitt and Hayes. Umpire—Mr. Connor.

Pennsylvania, 8; Lawrenceville, 6.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., April 24.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team played the strong Lawrenceville school nine on the latter's grounds here to-day, and defeated them by the narrow margin of 8 to 6. Score:

University of Penn.	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	.	.	8
Lawrenceville	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	–	6

Hits—University of Pennsylvania, 14; Lawrenceville, 8. Errors—University of Pennsylvania, 5; Lawrenceville, 7. Batteries—Dickson and Renning; Arrott and Kafer.

BASEBALL BREVITES.

—President N. E. Young has made a statement in relation to the resignation of Umpire Lynch. He says he declined to remove Lynch at the request of Mr. Freedman, and then assigned Lynch to Baltimore on the 24th. Lynch wanted to finish the week at the Polo Grounds. To this Mr. Young declined to accede.

—A new Yale consolidated baseball club has been formed. Most of its members are of the senior class and include Buterworth, Hinkey, and Adee. Dwight, '98, is Captain. Games will be arranged with the minor colleges and amateur clubs in the vicinity of New-York.

—The Orange Athletic Club will open the baseball season on Orange Oval next Saturday with the Jaspers of Manhattan College. The game will be called at 3:45 P. M.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club baseball team will play against the Corinthians of Staten Island next Saturday afternoon. This will be the first game of the season at Bayonne.

TEMPLETON'S HIGH SCORE.

Bowled Over 926 Pins in the Brooklyn Tourney.

Templeton team passed the nine hundredth score by twenty-six pins and broke the high score record held thus far in the Brooklyn bowling championship tournament rolled at the Elephant Club alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. Salamander bowlers carried off the honors with two victories. Templeton broke even, and Qui Vive lost two games.

The score:

QUI VIVE.
FIRST GAME.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	2	6	2	169
G. A. Klucken	2	3	5	141
H. Klucken	4	2	4	164
F. Klucken	5	2	3	183
A. Klucken	3	4	3	172
Total	16	17	17	829

SALAMANDER.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorenson	5	3	2	209
Longheed	5	3	2	184
Schaefer	3	3	4	141
Maxwell	3	4	3	166
Allen	4	5	1	204
Total	20	18	12	897

FRAMES.

Qui Vive	106	199	273	360	444	518	605	688	745	829
Salamander	87	182	272	356	467	536	642	728	828	897

Average—Qui Vive, 165 4-5; Salamander, 179 2-5. Scorers—H. S. Bracken and W. C. Nellis. Umpire—D. R. Ferrett.

SECOND GAME.
TEMPLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brietenback	6	3	1	215
May	2	6	2	180
Herberger	7	1	2	217
Kamerer	2	3	5	139
Hilderbrand	3	4	3	175
Total	20	17	13	926

QUI VIVE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	0	6	4	149
G. A. Klucken	4	5	1	201
H. Klucken	2	5	3	145
F. Klucken	3	6	1	186
A. Klucken	4	4	2	190
Total	13	26	11	871

FRAMES.

Templeton	102	190	280	356	463	571	678	762	847	926
Qui Vive	95	198	279	363	455	543	639	712	794	871

Average—Templeton, 185 1-5; Qui Vive, 174 1-5. Scorers—A. J. Belton and J. Schaefer. Umpire—D. R. Ferrett.

THIRD GAME.
SALAMANDER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorenson	3	6	1	189
Longheed	2	4	4	161
Schaefer	2	3	5	143
Maxwell	2	6	2	175
Allen	4	4	2	182
Total	13	23	14	850

TEMPLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brietenback	1	6	3	156
May	1	5	4	146
Herberger	2	5	3	156
Kamerer	2	6	2	171
Hilderbrand	4	4	2	187
Total	10	26	14	816

FRAMES.

Salamander	78	162	233	321	415	490	571	657	753	850
Templeton	87	168	251	335	432	517	590	667	759	816

Average—Salamander, 170; Templeton, 163 1-5. Scorers—J. Schaefer and J. Conoon. Umpire—D. R. Ferrett.

Princeton '97 Wins a Cup.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24.—Mr. L. Rodman Wanamaker of the class of '86, of Philadelphia, recently presented to Princeton University Track Athletic Association a handsome silver cup, to be competed for annually by the four classes in the college, in a mile relay race. The first contest for this cup was held to-day on the University Field, and was won by the sophomores, the juniors winning second, the freshmen third, and seniors fourth. The teams were as follows: '95—Love, Thacher, Taylor, and Park; '96—Hanlon, Fordyce, Wilson, and Paul; '97—Brokaw, Jamison, Grover, and Robb; '98—Halsey, Prentice, Fulton, and Rogers. The first quarter was taken by Grover, '97, in 0:56; Robb, '97, was first at the half, in 1:51 1-5; Jamison, '97, led at the three-quarters, in 2:45 3-5, and Brokaw, '97, finished the mile first, in 3:37 4-5.

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RACE FOR A TIMES PRIZE

Tri-State Contest at New-Jersey State Meet.

TO ENCOURAGE TEAM RACING

Medal Offered for Individual Winner and Silk Banner to Successful Team—Trophy for Irvington-Millburn Road Race.

Following the custom established several years ago. The New-York Times will give prizes for a team race at the meet of the New-Jersey State Division, to be held at Trenton on June 1 under the auspices of the Mercer County Wheelmen. The conditions of this event are such that it cannot fail to excite great interest, calling as they do for a two-mile race with flying start between teams representing New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The Mercer Countys intend that this shall be one of the biggest features of the meeting, and there is no doubt whatever that it will prove all that they desire. At the Mercer Countys' meet last year the team race for The Times prizes was easily the most interesting and exciting of the day, being won after a terrific sprint by the team of the Riverside Wheelmen of this city.

Although a State meet the race for The Times prizes will not be a championship contest, but simply a tri-State team event, promoted to encourage team racing. The idea of a flying start is not a new one by any means, having been tried successfully in previous Times races. This sort of start has been employed so little in this country that it is still a novelty, and should in itself be an attraction on June 1.

The prizes will consist of a medal for the individual winner and a silk banner, artistically worked, for the club winner. The first mentioned will be very similar in design and value to The Times medals of last year, so much coveted by the racing men.

A more formidable list of entries is expected for the approaching team race than was recorded during any previous season. Pennsylvania will be strongly represented, and, of course, the same can be said of New-Jersey, and as for New-York, the Riversides will no doubt make a special effort to again land the honors.

Special entry blanks will be prepared and issued for this event, and in due season every club of any importance in the three States will receive them.

Another Times prize will be offered for the winner of the Irvington-Millburn handicap, which takes place at Memorial Day. This is the road event par excellence of its kind in this country and attracts the cracks from all sections of the country.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE RACE.

Much Interest in New-Jersey Regarding The Times Relay Race.

JERSEY CITY, April 24.—The committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen in charge of The New-York Times tri-State relay race from New-York to Philadelphia, to be run on June 8, met at the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, this evening. Reports received show that great interest is being taken in the race in New-York and Pennsylvania, but more particularly in New-Jersey, through which the route lies. Members of committee who have been over the route report that there was enthusiasm everywhere, but that in Morristown and Boonton it was simply indescribable. Even old merchants who would not mount a wheel for a fortune had caught the infection, and said they would decorate their stores on the day of the race.

It was decided to increase the committee, so that its members may be distributed along the entire route. The additional members will take charge of the pilots, police the roads, and see that none of the contestants go astray at turnings in the route. Messrs Merserveau and Robert A. Wobcke, two of the committee, will go over the three final relays to-morrow in order to adjust several variances. The most important is on the road from Morristown to the Wheat Sheaf Hotel. All these matters will be completed by Saturday.

The committee is much pleased that A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn and B. A. Dampman of Philadelphia have signified their intention to participate in advance of the contestants. They are regarded as the couriers of the race. When they pass the whole countryside will be aroused.

CYCLE ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Over Mostly Good Roads and a Pleasant Trip.

At the request of a party of local wheelmen contemplating a pleasure tour to Philadelphia, the following route, taken principally from the new tour book of the New-York State Division, is suggested as being the most desirable at this season of the year:

Leaving via the ferry from the Battery to St. George, (fare 10 cents,) take the shore road until near Clifton station, where, turning to the right, the Richmond Road to New-Dorp (five and one-half miles) is taken. Just beyond the store at New-Dorp, turning toward the left, is the direct road to Tottenville, which has been pronounced by wheelmen to be one of the best on the island.

From Tottenville to Perth Amboy the journey is continued by ferry, (5 cents,.) From the ferry the run is continued straight through the town, bearing to the right diagonally one block, and direct via Metuchen Road. Four miles from the ferry a turn is made toward the left for Woodville, where the New-Brunswick Road is taken, leading directly through Bonhamptown and Piscataway, to New-Brunswick, (twenty-five and three-fourths miles.) The roads in this vicinity are rolling and medium as regards fitness for wheeling.

Crossing the bridge at New-Brunswick, the route lies straight out Albany Street, at the end of which the road to the left is taken for Franklin Park and Kingston, (thirty-eight and three-fourths miles.) Crossing the bridge and turning to the left the road leads to Princeton, (forty-one and three-fourths miles.) The roads here are very good.

After passing the university, the right fork is taken to Lawrenceville, from which point the old Trenton Pike leads to Warren Street, Trenton, (fifty-four and one-quarter miles.) Continuing on Warren Street the bridge is crossed to Morrisville, and turning to the left is the Bristol Pake, (turning to the left,) going directly via Tullytown to Bristol, Penn., (sixty-three and one-half miles.) There is a side path much of the way, very easy to travel.

Turning to the right at the hotel in Bristol, the run is made to the cemetery, where the left fork, of the Frankfort-on-Pike, (seventy-eight and one-half miles,) is taken. From this point the route continues to Philadelphia, eighty-five and one-half miles.) Going through the Quaker City, via Kingston Avenue, Lehigh Avenue Broad Street to Market, Independence Hall, and the old Liberty Bell on lower Market are objects of much interest to be seen. Girard College and Fairmount Park are also conveniently reached from Broad Street.

FOR AND AGAINST UNION.

Brooklyn Wheelmen Divided as to a Proposed Cycling Association.

The wheelmen of Brooklyn will decide to-morrow evening whether or not they really want the proposed Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs to become a reality. By some it is claimed that such an organization is needed; others assert that there is no room in this vicinity for a second Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, while a third faction says that the Good Roads Association is flourishing, and that it satisfactorily answers all the desirable purposes of the proposed union of clubs.

Representatives from all the principal clubs in Brooklyn are expected to attend the meeting to-morrow night at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place. The new movement is said to have originated with the Brooklyns upon their recent withdrawal from the Metropolitan Association. They claimed that they were not in any way benefited by the membership.

The Kings County Wheelmen still retains its membership in the association, and it is likely to stand by it, having only recently sent in its dues.

Among the clubs said to be opposed to the movement is the Long Island Wheelmen. Arthur N. Jervis and F. P. Share are two other delegates to the meeting who favor the Good Roads Association above the proposed union of clubs.

Mr. Jervis stands ready to give a hand to any movement that will benefit cycling, but he thinks, as do many others, that there is not good and sufficient reason why the union of the Long Island clubs should be promulgated.

Bound to Have Good Roads.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., April 24.—The people here, especially the wheelmen, are bound to have good macadam roads, no matter what the cost, and a Conference Committee on Macadam Roads has been chosen, which consists of the following well-known residents: Moses Worthen, Thomas A. Edison, Francis Hendricks, John Eastwood, William Jackson, E. A. Everitt, Aaron Lloyd, J. Hardman, Jr., Cornelius Van Houten, J. R. Hancox, Charles Kamlah, P. H. H. Sissum, John H. Francisco, James H. Osborn, R. C. Jones, John De Mouth, Theodore Sandford, John Harriss, G. T. Casebolt, and William Staniar.

It has been decided to circulate a petition and secure the necessary signatures of taxpayers required for the issuing of bonds, in the sum of $65,000 for the macadamizing of the following streets: Cleveland Street, Bayard Street, Stephen Street, Cortland Street, Ralph Street, Little Street, Isaac Street, Academy Street, Tappen Avenue Linden Avenue, Hornblower Avenue, De Witt Avenue, Union Avenue, New Street, Rosmore Place, Smith Street, Dow Street, Washington Street, Van Rensslaer Street, Clinton Street, Rutgers Street, John Street, Willett Street, Delavan Avenue, Spring Garden Road, Joralemon Street, North Franklin Street, Eugene Place, Harriss Street, and Old Bloomfield Road.

Century Wheelmen's Run.

Cyclists everywhere are showing considerable interest in the Century Run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Patchogue, L. I., and return, which event takes place next Sunday, April 28, starting from College Point Ferry, foot of Ninety-ninth Street, E. R., at 5 A. M. sharp.

Entries have been received among others, from the following clubs: Riverside Wheelmen, Manhattan Bicycle Club, Greenwich Wheelmen, Gramercy Wheelmen, New Manhattan Athletic Club, Pastime Wheelmen, Excelsior Cycle Club, Monarch Wheelmen, Young Men's Institute Wheelmen, Arlington Wheelmen, Century Road Club, Harlem Crescent Wheelmen, Triangle Wheelmen, New-York City; Keating Wheel Club, Holyoke, Mass.; South Orange Field Club, South Orange, N. J.; Glen Cove Wheelmen, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Hazleton Athletic Association, Hazleton, Penn.; Huguenot Wheelmen, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; East Orange Cyclers, East Orange, N. J.; Ocean Parkway Wheelmen, Parkville, N. Y.; Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County, L. I.; Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association; South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Paramount Wheelmen, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. The fair sex are also much interested, as a number of entries have been received from them.

To Suspend Seventh Regiment Racers.

Cyclists about town heard a rumor yesterday that produced considerable talk. The report came from Philadelphia, and in substance was that Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board had decided to suspend for different periods of time all the racing men who took part in the cycle events at the Seventh Regiment Armory games on the 6th inst. There were three contests on wheels, and they were not sanctioned, it is said, by the league's Racing board. This being the case, all the riders competing were liable to suspension under the rules. Among the wheelmen who took part in these events were J. H. Covell of Company F, W. R. Pike, Company A, H. R. Borst of Company F, C. W. Irving of Company G, F. B. Van Der Veer of Company B, R. L. West and C. W. Darling of Company C.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Herald Cycle Company of 114 Nassau Street broke the record for sales on Monday, disposing of thirty-nine wheels at retail. This company makes a specialty of buying and selling second-hand and new job wheels of the 1893 and 1894 models. It also sells the new Royal, Herald Special, and Elmore bicycles of the 1895 make, and is taking old wheels in exchange. It also has a riding school on the premises and teaches purchasers free of charge.

—The Park Row Bicycle Company has just added to its line the celebrated Royal cycles, which are manufactured by the Royal Cycle Works at Marshall, Mich. These wheels list at $100 each. The ladies' wheel is as pretty as any wheel built, and, with brake and fittings, weighs twenty-one pounds. Very large tubing is used throughout the frame, which makes it very rigid.

—The closing entertainment of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, on Saturday evening, promises to eclipse any previous programme arranged by this fashionable wheeling organization.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen will hold a run to Paterson on Sunday, leaving the clubhouse, 162 East Eighty-seventh Street, at 9 A. M. All unattached wheelmen are invited to join them in this run.

—Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is trying hard to learn to ride. He says he will yet become an expert.

FINE EQUESTRIAN EVOLUTIONS.

The Mounted Tournament at Durland's Picturesque and Exciting.

One of the most picturesque and pleasing exhibitions of horsemanship ever seen in this city was presented at Durland's Riding Academy last night. The occasion was a grand mounted tournament given by the instructors of the academy.

Among those in the boxes were Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert and Mrs. Eckert, George B. Hulme and a party of friends, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Amend, J. A. Brush and party, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Leonard, R. H. Halstead and party, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas and the Misses Thomas, W. F. Frazer and party, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Mr. A. J. Adams and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Guggenheimer and Miss Adele Guggenheimer, Mrs. John C. Mayer and party, Mr. and Mrs. John J. D. Bristol and Miss F. Bristol, J. O. Koch and party, C. H. Pierce.

The programme began with evolutions by a party of fifty, riding in couples, with Baron Paul Vietinghoff in command.

A special number, not on the card, that followed, was an exhibition of the high school horse Regent, owned by Gen. Eckert. Col. C. L. Railey of Lexington, who sold Regent to Gen. Eckert three years ago, had volunteered to show his paces, and the clever bay gelding acquitted himself creditably. Later on Carl Stoerzer rode Mr. O. P. Amend's famous high school crack Black Hussar.

Twelve riding masters (commanded by Col. H. A. Stoerzer, went through some intricate galloping manoeuvres, which would have been better if the professionals had done a little more rehearsing. Some of the movements were unsuited to the gallop, and in one of them Aurel Batonyi was unseated by the fall of his horse. The maypole was plaited by eight couples, the ladies being Mrs. A. C. Allen, Misses C. Doremus, E. Muscheneim, and L. Holdinock, and the gentlemen, W. S. Elliott, C. Stoerzer, A. E. Cable, and J. A. Ree.

The hit of the evening was the fancy driving, in which three distinct styles were shown. Baron Vietinghoff rode after the Russian fashion, driving three horses abreast in front. Aurel Batonyi was in Hungarian style, driving a pair. William Berger, a Russian trainer, who is employed at Durland's, rode two horses standing, after the classical manner of the Romans.

In a contest between W. McKenzie, a mounted swordsman, and S. Parry, on foot with a bayonet, the latter won in a most decided fashion. The International de barre, in which J. Meislahn, R. Donnell, and F. Wettach were the competitors, young Meislahn proved the victor. Tent pegging with lances followed, and Capt. R. W. Turner defeated S. Parry and C. E. Neussell by two points after a tie with Mr. Parry. The next number was "Hungarian Post," consisting of tandem riding by eight instructors, commanded by Col. Stoerzer. This was a brilliant affair, and went through more smoothly than the galloping which came earlier.

A broadsword contest, which was to have had four combatants, was limited to a bout between Capt. Turner, representing England, and Fritz Lund, representing Denmark. After a fierce encounter, Turner won, and is now champion.

In the jumping for $25 in plate, Mr. Gerken's Gismonda won, taking six prizes. In the high jumping Sport was the victor.

REMINDER'S CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mr. Cannon's Four-Year-Old Won Cleverly from a Big Field.

LONDON, April 24.—The principal event of the Epsom Spring meeting to-day was the City and Suburban Handicap of 20 sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added for 3-year-olds and upward, over a course of about one mile and a quarter. The race was won by Mr. T. Cannon's Reminder, 4 years old; Mr. L. Barnato's Stowmarket, 4 years, was second, and Mr. H. McCalmont's Irish Car, 4 years, third.

The other starters were Mr. G. Turner's Filepa, 5 years; Lord Ellesmere's None the Wiser, 4; Mr. A. D. Cochrane's Egerton, 5; Sir J. Blundell Maple's Kirkconnel, 3; Sir W. Throckmorton's Arcano, 4; Mr. P. Buchanan's Street Singer, 4; Mr. F. Alexander's Son of a Gun, 5; Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Bushey Park, 6; Mr. M. L. Niquet's Sancho Panza, 4; Col. North's Clwyd, 4; Mr. Dobell's The Rush, 3; Mr. A. Taylor's Bard of Avon, 4; Mr. C. A. Mills's Middleham, 6; Mr. W. Taylor Sharpe's Ella Tweed, 3; Mr. C. D. Rose's Mogul, 3, and Mr. M. R. Lebaudy's Royal Favor, 3.

After several false starts Irish Car got away, drawing well in front of Stowmarket, Reminder, and Egerton, with Filepa, Middleham, and Mogul next, in front of Street Singer, Arcano, and Kirkconnel. At the mile post Mogul

THINK SHE WAS POISONED

Tillie Rausch Says She Ate Some "April Fool" Candy.

CANNOT RECOVER, THE DOCTOR SAYS

The Little Girl Declares a School-Mate Gave Her the Candy—This Is Denied—Physician Detects Arsenic, He Says.

Coroner O'Meagher was called yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of Tillie Rausch, six years old, at the home of her father, 400 East Ninty-first Street. The child was suffering great agony from mineral poisoning, it was thought, and was not rational enough to tell a connected story.

She has been sick since Friday night last, and has since Saturday been under the care of Dr. J. C. Rosenblueth of 236 East Sixty-ninth Street. The physician diagnosed the case as mineral poisoning, and although she told him that she had been given "April fool" candy, supposed to contain the poison, he did not report the case to the police department until yesterday, when he became certain that there was no chance to save the girl's life.

Tillie is the daughter of George Rausch, a butcher. She was admitted to Grammar School 37, in East Eighty-seventh Street, only a few weeks ago. She came home from school on Friday afternoon and complained of a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach. In the evening she grew worse, and Mrs. Rausch sent for Dr. Rosenblueth. The physician, Saturday morning, saw at once that the child had been poisoned, and questioned her as to what she had eaten. She said that a school-mate had given her some "April fool" candy, and that she had swallowed it. The girl, she said, was Eva Harfield, who sat next to her at school. Word was sent to the Principal of the school, and she questioned Eva about the candy. The child did not know while she was being questioned that her companion was ill, but at once disclaimed any knowledge of the candy. She said she had not had money with which to buy any, but declared that Eva Chapman, eight years old, had given Tillie some candy on the day she went home sick. This child was also questioned by the Principal of the school, but she too denied that she had given Tillie any sweets, and said she did not even know her.

When Coroner O'Meagher reached Rausch's home yesterday, he sent for Eva Harfield, and she was taken before Tillie, who identified her as the girl who had given her the candy, but later said it was Eva's sister who had given it to her. She was conscious only at intervals, and even then was not rational, but raved about "April fool" candy, so that the Coroner did not put much faith in her identification of Eva.

Coroner O'Meagher is not quite certain that the child is poisoned. He said that she might be suffering from inflammation of the bowels, but Dr. Rosenblueth, from a chemical analysis, says he found traces of arsenic in her system. This, he declares, bears out his diagnosis that the child was suffering from mineral poisoning, but he does not believe that the poison was administered in candy. He said yesterday that it was undoubtedly arsenic poisoning, but that the girl could have been poisoned with red paint, or by some other substance containing arsenic.

Mr. Rausch was quite reticent about the medicine he had given to his daughter. He said he had Dr. Rosenblueth's prescription filled, but would not tell at what drug store, nor would Dr. Rosenblueth tell what antidote he had prescribed.

It is only barely possible, the police think, that the child was poisoned by the candy. The confectioners in the neighborhood sell quantities of "April fool" candy on April 1, but say there is no sale for it after that day. They claim also that the candy is prepared from some harmless ingredient that gives a disagreeable surprise for only a few minutes, and that nothing more harmful than cayenne pepper, soap, cotton, or cork is used in its manufacture.

Both Eva Harfield and Eva Chapman were taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street station house, but each declared that she had not given Tillie any candy. Both children are the daughters of respectable people, who are much concerned about the case.

The police and Coroner O'Meagher blame Dr. Rosenblueth for not reporting the case sooner. Dr. Rosenblueth said that it was customary to report suspicious cases of poisoning at once, but that he had no suspicion that the child was the victim of any crime.

The little girl, he said, continued to grow worse from the time he was called in, and several times was in convulsions. He said he did not expect she would live until this morning, as persons suffering from acute arsenical poisoning usually died on the fifth or sixth day of illness.

WOMEN ASSAULT PRIEST AND POLICEMAN

Small Riot During the Celebration of Mass at Passaic.

PATERSON, N. J., April 24.—Father Labosky, the priest recently assigned by Bishop Wigger to the Polish Catholic Church at Passaic and to whom the parishioners are opposed, celebrated mass in the church to-day. Two policemen guarded the door during the service.

Despite the efforts of the police to keep them away, fifty women gathered in front of the church. They forced their way to the doors and threw sand and stone at the priest as he moved back and forth on the altar. They shouted and screamed, and the police had difficulty in keeping them from entering the church and dragging the priest from the altar. Extra police help was summoned, and the women were driven from the door. Policeman Wynne was set upon by a number of the women and his face cut. He was almost blinded by the sand thrown at him by the women. The other officers went to his assistance and drove the women away. Three of the women were arrested and later fined. The police obtained the names of fifteen other women, and they will be arrested on warrants charging them with rioting.

The police continue to guard the church, and the parishioners say they will have to remain so long as the objectionable priest does. Father Kyiatkowski, the former priest, was recently removed. He was a favorite.

LAWYERS WOULD LOSE THEIR JOBS

Special Counsel Not in Favor of Senator O'Connor's Bill.

A bill which was introduced in the Senate by Senator O'Connor Tuesday caused considerable guessing among office holders and politicians yesterday. It proposes to abolish special counsel to the various boards in the Municipal Government of New-York City, and throw their duties upon the office of the Corporation Counsel.

If it became a law several offices would be abolished and several men who now hold comfortable positions would be legislated out of office.

The list would include A. R. Page, counsel to the Excise Board; Mr. Findley, counsel to the Fire Department; Mr. Steinert, counsel to the Health Department; Mr. Beardsley, counsel to the Board of Education, and Mr. Ewing, counsel to the Building Inspector's office.

Will Try Again to Divide that $800.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.—Four boys of this city found a bundle of rags lying beside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks here seven years ago. They began to kick it about like a football and it finally burst open. Inside was a roll of money amounting to over $800. The boys quarreled as to how the cash should be divided. They carried it to County Detective Keron, who turned it over to the courts. The courts ordered it deposited at interest pending the division. Since then several attempts to reach a decision have been made without success. The case will come up for final decision at Trenton on May 8.

Surprised by a Shower of Bricks.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 24.—Mrs. Cora Potter of 267 Bramhall Avenue was seated at a window sewing this morning, when a shower of bricks came flying through the window. They came over the rear fence.

One of them struck Mrs. Potter on the hand, breaking one of her fingers. She caused the arrest of Robert S. Mattocks, who lives next door. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-morrow morning.

COMMISSIONERS DO NOT AGREE

Gen. Kerwin Says Mr. Andrews's Statement About Superintendent Byrnes and the Parade Is "All Wrong."

The report that Superintendent Byrnes was opposed to having a parade this year, and that he said to the Police Commissioners in secret session Tuesday that he would rather resign than march up Broadway in command of the force, is denied at Police Headquarters.

Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday he would not discuss what was done in the board room, but he saw no reason why there should not be a parade this year.

"We will have to parade in reduced numbers, of course," he said. "In place of five battalions, there will only be four."

In regard to the remarks alleged to have been made by the Superintendent, Gen. Kerwin said:

"The Superintendent never made use of such words, nor did he bang his fist on the table in the board room, as alleged. The report is unqualifiedly false. Mr. Byrnes is not opposed to having a parade. In fact, he said he was anxious that there should be one, as usual."

President Martin said the Superintendent had recommended that there should be a parade.

Police Commissioner Andrews, who voted against having a parade, made a statement yesterday afternoon:

"I voted against having a parade for several reasons," he said. "In the first place, the force is in a somewhat crippled state. There are a good many men short, and a number of commanding officers are under suspicion. The taking of the census occupied nearly three weeks' time of more than a thousand policeman, and in my judgment there have not been adequate drills. Then, again, the department is in such shape that a parade is not advisable this year. It rests under a cloud at present.

"Three or four weeks ago all the Commissioners discussed the question of having a parade. The Superintendent was averse to it at the time. He thought there should be no parade, and gave several reasons why in his opinion the parade should be dispensed with this year. My colleagues concurred with me at the time that there should be no parade.

"Yesterday the matter was brought up again, and the other Commissioners, as well as the Superintendent, seemed to have changed their minds entirely. The Superintendent recommended that a parade should be held, and Commissioners Martin, Kerwin, and Murray agreed with him. They expressed their opinion that the department was immaculate, and decided to spend a couple of thousand dollars in brass bands and proclaim it to the public. I did not change from the stand I had taken originally as being opposed to a parade. The Superintendent objected to certain members of the force appearing in the line of march, and the Commissioners left it with him to make the details of all the men, commanding and officers, who are to take part in the parade."

The attention of Gen. Kerwin was called to the statement of Mr. Andrews. He said: "It is all wrong. The Superintendent was never averse to having a parade. The Commissioners did not have any formal conference over the question of the parade, and it was never agreed by them that there should be none. I have always insisted there should be a parade."

Superintendent Byrnes, in making up the companies and battalions for the parade, will, it is said, exclude certain members of the department.

EIGHT JURORS FOR M'LAUGHLIN

Two Were Obtained Yesterday — Lawyers Talk About the City of Cork and Other Things.

Two more jurors were secured yesterday for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

They were Charles H. Schaefer of 201 East Seventy-first Street, agent for malt, who was sworn in before the noon recess, and William Scott, clerk, of 33 West Sixty-third Street, who was chosen in the afternoon. There are now eight jurors in the box.

Two other jurors were accepted provisionally, only to be peremptorily challenged before the adjournment in the afternoon. A panel of 200 persons had been called yesterday, and nearly all of them were present when the court opened. The defense then had six peremptory challenges left, while the prosecution had ten.

Frank Brett, a wood turner, said that he had turned billies for some of his friends on the police force with the understanding that if he or his friends got into trouble the policemen would help them out. He was excused.

Henry S. Harper of the firm of Harper & Brothers said he had a prejudice, and was excused. Several others also declared they were prejudiced, and were excused.

John D. Morton of 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street said he was born in Ireland, near Cork.

"Are there any public schools in Cork?" asked Lawyer Fox.

"There are national schools there," said the witness.

Lawyer Friend, when he came to examine the talesman, asked him if he knew the Queen's College, Cork.

"Yes, Sir, I do."

"Is not that one of the greatest colleges in the world?"

"It stands high, I believe."

Mr. Fox here sprang to his feet and said: "I did not mean to reflect on the City of Cork."

"Well, you asked if there were any public schools there," said Mr. Friend. "Cork has produced some of the greatest literary men and sweetest poets."

The court will convene again this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A Child's Fall to Death.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 24.—Edna Carey, three and a half years old, daughter of J. J. Carey of 1,045 Bloomfield Avenue, was killed to-day by falling from the fourth story window of her father's home. A nurse was in the room with the child. The window was open. While the girl was busy at some work the child crawled to the window sill, and, losing her balance, fell to the ground.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Troy, N. Y., April 24.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Association last evening, it was decided to tender a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage of New-York as an expression of the city's appreciation of Mr. Sage's gift of a memorial building to the Troy Female Seminary. The reception will be held on the evening of May 16—the date of the dedication of the building.

Vancouver, B. C., April 24.—The monster ship, Olive Bank, has just completed her cargo of lumber at Hastings Mill, and will sail to-day for South Africa. She has on board 2,225,624 feet of rough lumber. Her net tonnage is 7,427 tons, and she is the largest vessel ever loaded with lumber in this Province, or in Puget Sound.

Utica, N. Y., April 24.—William E., or "Doc" Minher, who has been on trial at Rome for aiding the escape of Tom O'Brien, the bunco king, was sentenced by County Judge Dunmere this afternoon to four years and ten months in Auburn Prison. He was also fined $1,000.

Eutaw, Ala., April 24.—Two planters, Harry Meyers and Marshall Chambers, met on the road this morning and began at once a pistol duel in settlement of a feud that had existed between them. A half dozen or more shots were fired, and Meyers was killed.

Richmond, Va., April 24.—Morris Hopkins, colored, was hanged this morning in Henrico jailyard for the murder of H. S. Parsons. Hopkins killed his victim with a stick, because he considered that he had not treated him fairly about wages.

Sharon Springs N. Y., April 24.—Mrs. Bradt, who lives about two miles from this place, was to-day shot by an Italian peddler, and died almost instantly. The murderer has been arrested. The cause is unknown.

Hope, B. C., April 24.—Willie Bears, a son of J. R. Bears, about fifteen years of age, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting this morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Kate Field of Washington, D. C., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont is at the Murray Hill.

—Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Holland.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. William H. Haile of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Lieut. Gov. J. A. Chapleau of the Province of Quebec is at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston, S. C. is at the Everett.

NO MARKET IS OUT OF REACH

of our buyers if the goods are there that you ought to have and that we ought to get. Every counter in the store helps to prove it.

AMONG THE DRESS GOODS

These airy heaps of woven brightness tell of Spring as surely as do the birds and the bursting buds.

And they tell another story—a story of economies as well as of elegancies. We are glad to have you look! look! look! You'll enjoy it and—we'll both be glad.

At **50c** the yd.
Fine English Mohairs in the newest shades, mauve, new gray, osiris brown and navy; 75c quality.

At **30c** the yd.
Tweed Cheviots, light colorings, very neat, all wool and worsted; 45c quality.

At **75c** the yd.
Jacquard Sicilian Mohairs, all bright grounds with shadings of katydid green, Napoleon blue, mirror blue, and mignonette, one of the swellest and oddest Spring fabrics yet shown; $1.25 quality.

At **60c** the yd.
All worsted checked Crepons; 85c quality.

At **$1** the yd.
Silk and worsted Bizane Crepons; $1.25 quality.

At **$1.25** the yd.
Mohair and Silk Crepons; $1.75 quality.

At **$1.50** the yd.
Pompadour Novelties in rare and brilliant designs; something the go in Paris.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At **38c** the yd.
French Crepons in a stylish weave, the shade of black jet; 60c. quality.

At **45c.** the yd.
French Cashmere and Armures, and a neat English Brocade; 65 and 85c. qualities.

At **$1** the yd.
Fine English Estamene and German Invisible Jacquard checks and Roubaix stripes; $1.25 to $1.50 qualities.

COTTON GOODS

At **12½c** the yd.
Fine printed Batiste, in colorings and shadings seldom seen in qualities of three times the price.

At **25c** the yd.
Dotted Swiss in colored grounds in shading of pink, Nile green, yellow, and all the tints of the season; 45c. quality.

At **25c** the yd.
Jardiniere French Moussiline, novel floral effects; 50c. quality.

In and near Rotunda.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

For little folks as well as big—and just as much thought given to the making and finishing of the pigmy garments as of the others.

French embroidered Long Slips, 3 styles, each trimmed with rows of feather stitching, hand-made plaits, lace or embroidered edge, entirely hand-made, at **$2.65**; imported to sell for $4.

Children's Drawers of good quality muslin, hem and cluster, 1 to 4 years, **10c**; 6 to 10 years, **14c**; 12 to 16 years, **18c.**

Infants' Flannelette Sacks, pinked edge ribbon bow at neck, pink and blue stripes, at **15c.**

Flannelette Dresses, waist trimmed with 5 rows neat braid, pink and blue striped effect; 1 to 3 years sizes, **40c.**

These very special lots for women are limited so that dealers shall not buy to sell again.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.
About 200 cambric and muslin Drawers, 21 distinct styles, mostly trimmed with torchon lace, some with embroidery, not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot; some a trifle soiled. **35** and **50c** from 75c, $1, $1.50, and $2.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.
300 good cambric Corset Covers, high square neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, **12c.** Three pieces to a buyer.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

POCKETBOOKS AT 38c

Pure Leather Pocketbooks, some with sterling silver trimming. Never heard of the like. Did you? And they'll wear as well as any pocketbooks made, pay what you may.

Tenth Street.

UMBRELLAS

Last of the manufacturers' collection of Silk Umbrellas. All sorts of handles, **$2.10** each. Some of the values were up to $6.

Broadway.

FINE DRESSES—AT HALF

About 25 of them.

Some imported, some copies of rich foreign Costumes; all of them exceptionally stylish and pretty. Not a dress among them that isn't of this season's goods—beautifully trimmed waists, latest skirt shapes.

Let them alone and they'd dribble out at the old prices. We don't want them to dribble, we want them to jump, therefore each may go at

HALF THE TICKET PRICE.

Second Floor, Broadway.

CAPES FOR WOMEN

"Mark them one-half higher and you'll still be under the market," said a regular retailer yesterday. He's right, very likely. But we don't do business that way. "How little can we sell them for?" Not "How much can we get?" is the everyday question.

That way of doing business is what is turning so many eyes this way.

Second Floor, Broadway.

BICYCLE FIXINGS

Mixed Cheviot Suits, **$6** to **$18.**
Extra Pants in blue, gray and mixed Cheviot, **$2** the pair and up; bloomer cut, double seats.
Pure lamb's wool Sweaters, all colors; men's, **$2.25** and **$3.25**; boys', **$1.85.**
Bicycle and Golfing Stockings, **$1.50** up.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Like lifting now and then a handful from a bin of wheat—samples the lot.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases:
22½x36 in., **75c.** to **$1.50** the pair.
25x36 in., **$1.25** to **$2.15** the pair.
27x36 in., **$1.50** to **$2** the pair.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, at **$3.50** to **$6** the pair; worth $4.50 to $7.25.
Heavy Linen Sheeting, 90 in., at **90c.** the yd.—worth $1.20.
New Grass Linen Suitings, natural colors, pure flax, at **18** to **30c.** the yd.
Linen Drills for Boys' wear, **12½** to **25c** yd.
Linen Kitchen Toweling, **7c.** the yd. for 12c. quality.

Fourth Avenue.

HIGH GRADE TABLES

Solid mahogany with inlaid tops of various woods. Three sizes, 20x20 in., 24x20 in., and 28x22 in. Scant 70 in all. A most unusual lot of high grade Tables, and the prices but **$6** and **$8.50.** On sale Thursday.

There are still some stray lots of very tempting goods from the late Furniture occasion.

Fourth Floor.

MARSHMALLOW DROPS

Fine quality, vanilla, 40c kind, **18c** lb.

Basement.

IF YOU WEAR A CANE

You may be glad to pay **68c** for a fashionable Walking Stick, newest wood, newest silver trimmings, that looks and feels and is of the **$2** grade.

Broadway.

TRILBY BELTS.

In the last two weeks we have sold enough belts (Trilby Belts) to encircle Manhattan Island—at any rate it would seem so. Think of Silk Belts with beautiful plated buckles, hand engraved with your initial, at **50c!** And they look like the original $5 kind. Biggish lot to begin with, but every woman wants a belt this season and—well, the time to catch belts is when they're going.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

DID MORRIS O'BRIEN KILL HIS WIFE?

Twice She Dropped from Windows—Her Body Was Terribly Bruised.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., April 24.—Mrs. Kate O'Brien, the wife of Morris O'Brien, a saloon keeper in Rossville, met with a violent death last night, and the villagers are very much excited over the matter. Some believe that her death was the result of her own acts, and others are very positive that her husband knows more about the circumstances than he will tell.

Mrs. O'Brien was fifty-nine years old, and O'Brien and she were married in Ireland about thirty-five years ago. They did not live happily. Both were often intoxicated, and O'Brien, the villagers say, frequently beat his wife. He is well-to-do and owns several pieces of property in Rossville.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were intoxicated and were quarreling all day yesterday. Mrs. O'Brien was heard to scream and was seen to jump from the house through a first-story window about 10:30 in the morning. Mrs. Fisher, whose husband keeps a baker's shop next door to O'Brien's place, says she saw Mrs. O'Brien jump and then walk into the house, apparently uninjured. Mrs. Fisher saw Mrs. O'Brien jump or fall from a second-story window about 2:30 in the afternoon. The woman came out head first, struck upon an outside stairway leading to the icebox in the saloon, and then fell to the ground.

O'Brien picked his wife up and carried her into the house. She died in a few hours. Her body was terribly bruised.

When the undertaker arrived to care for the body, he asked O'Brien for ice from the icebox in the saloon. This O'Brien refused to give, declaring that he would not spoil his beer. Louis Garing says that O'Brien twice said his wife was dead when she was only unconscious, and that he left her lying neglected on the floor.

Mrs. O'Brien's sister is the wife of Florent L'Huyligier, who keeps a saloon a short distance from the O'Brien place. This sister is confident that Mrs. O'Brien did not jump from the window, and she declares that she will have the matter thoroughly investigated.

O'Brien says he took his wife upstairs, locked her in her room, and told her to go to sleep until she became sober. He says that he heard the glass break, but did not know what had happened until Mrs. Fisher called to him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lansing, Mich., April 24.—Seven fires occurred between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day. The D. D. Thorp printing house suffered a loss of $3,000; Kositchett Brothers, clothing and furnishings, $15,000, from smoke and water, and Page & Turner, grocers; Jacob Simon, bazaar, and Isaac Lederer, hats and caps, each suffered heavy damage from the same cause. The barn of the Chapman House was destroyed later, entailing a loss of $5,000. The spoke factory was also on fire, but little damage was done.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 24.—The Brothers of Nazareth Home, on the Priory farm, at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, burned. The home was for friendless children, and was conducted by the Episcopal fraternity. All the children were conducted to a place of safety. The building was insured for $30,000, but the loss exceeds that amount by several thousand dollars.

Toledo, Ohio, April 24.—Fire at Sylvania this afternoon destroyed seven buildings. The chief losers were A. R. Chandler, hardware; J. Hilter, wagon works; Dr. C. M. Kennedy, drugs, and W. W. Covell, residence and barn. Loss, $30,000; insurance about half.

Lebanon, Penn., April 24.—The planing mill of the Reinoehl Lumber Company burned; loss, $100,000; insurance, $10,000.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday.—MAINE, fair, westerly winds. NEW HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, cooler, easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, cooler in the interior, westerly winds. RHODE ISLAND, fair, westerly winds. CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler in extreme northwest portion westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler in the interior; westerly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and MARYLAND, fair, cooler in western portions, southerly winds. DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, partly cloudy, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, showers in western portion, cooler in western portion, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, partly cloudy, with showers in southern portion, cooler, variable winds. DELAWARE, partly cloudy, southerly winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, fair, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in extreme western portion, southerly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. ALABAMA, showers, cooler, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, cooler in northeast portion, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, showers, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, showers in eastern portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers in eastern, fair in western portions, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, cooler in western portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, cooler in northern portion, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except light showers near the lakes, cooler in central portion, westerly winds, becoming variable. OHIO, increasing cloudiness, cooler, variable winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, cooler, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, cooler in extreme southern portion, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, northeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler in southwestern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in extreme southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, partly cloudy, cooler, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, showers, cooler in northeast portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in southwest portion, variable winds. NEBRASKA, partly cloudy, cooler, variable winds. KANSAS, partly cloudy, warmer in southern, cooler in extreme northern portions, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, cooler in extreme southwest portion, variable winds.

A storm of slight energy has moved from Minnesota to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and a trough of low pressure extends from southern Lake Michigan over the northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer is highest off the South Atlantic coast, and has risen over the upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Southwest and Northwest; elsewhere it has risen: Showers have occurred in the Southwest and on the Georgia and East Florida coasts; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Fair weather will continue in the Atlantic coast States and the Northern districts. Increasing cloudiness and showers are indicated for the Gulf States, the Middle, Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Waco, Tex., 2.30.

Senator Jones Not Ill.

A rumor came from Los Angeles yesterday that Senator Jones of Nevada, was seriously ill in that city with heart trouble. The Senator dined at the Hoffman House last night. He appeared to be in excellent health, and good spirits.

Auction Sales.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

Last Day
Last Day
Last Day

of the great furniture sale at the

VICTORIA HOTEL,

5th Av., Broadway, and 27th St.,

By SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers.

To-day will be sold
Life-size Portrait
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Dining Room and Barroom and Kitchen Furniture, Wines, Groceries, Glassware, China, Silverware, Blankets, Sheets, &c., &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.

JOSEPH C. YOUENES, Assignee.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 68 William St.
SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS, 111 Broadway.

Edw. Schenck, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Executor.

The entire superb appointments of the

WOOLSEY MANSION

No. 4 North Washington Square,

This Day (Thursday) and Friday

at 11 o'clock each day.

N. B.—To-day's sale includes all the fine Dining and Bed Room Furniture, elegant China, and Cut Crystalware. Also, part of the elegant collection of Oil Paintings, including the famous large masterpiece by

J. F. HERRING, valued at £3,000.

Lots 257 to 500, inclusive.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1895, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the assignee of CHARLES F. HODSDON, for the benefit of creditors, will sell certain accounts due to the estate of said Charles F. Hodsdon at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer.—Dated April 18th, 1895.

WILLIAM M. BARNUM, Assignee.
SIMPSON, THACHER, & BARNUM, Attorneys for assignee, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Hotels.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the world!

Hotel Majestic.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block, Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.

A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.

Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.

For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.

Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A.—

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

The favorite family hotel of the city.
Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER.
Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass door.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $358,015 GOLD BONDS AND stock of the City of New-York.—Exempt from taxation.—Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.—Interest, three per cent. per annum.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, to wit: $250,000 assessment bonds for the Park Avenue improvement above One Hundred and Sixth Street—The principal payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of said city, on the first day of November in the year 1899, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in such gold coin on the first day of May and November in each year. $108,015 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Fire Department bonds"—The principal payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Comptroller's office of said city, on the first day of November in the year 1914, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in such gold coin on the first day of May and November in each year. The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.—City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 24, 1895.

NOTICE.—Estimates for building a float stage at Pier A, North River, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock April 30, 1895. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00. In oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

No Extra Charge

Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient

American District Telegraph Office

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay Nothing Extra to Boy

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large, handsomely-furnished room; extra good table and service; table boarders.

428 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Large, handsome rooms, families and gentlemen; with board; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 118 EAST.—Exceptionally select square and en suite; references.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

37th ST., 54 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; back parlor, physician or dentist.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Handsomely decorated rooms; select location; references.

COLUMBIA CHAMBERS, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.—Quiet, comfortably-furnished chambers for gentlemen; near bridge and ferries.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

Information Free

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LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ S

VETERANS GREW EXCITED

Col. Waring Denounced in Language Far from Parliamentary.

G.A.R. MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Some of the Members Rebuked for Their Levity—Resolutions Finally Adopted—Meetings Held by Many Posts.

Had Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, been present at a meeting of the Memorial Committee, representing all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, held last night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, he would have heard some things said of himself of a decidedly unpleasant nature, and other things, possibly meant seriously, which bordered dangerously on the ludicrous. Chairman Philip S. Biglin presided.

The meeting was called for the ostensible purpose of condemning Col. Waring for recent utterances in which he characterized Grand Army men as "pension bummers."

The representatives of the fifty-seven posts in this city not only "roasted" Col. Waring, to use their own expression, but adopted resolutions calling upon Mayor Strong to immediately remove him from office.

The meetings of the memorial committee have always been held behind closed doors, but last night the veterans said to themselves, "What is the good of 'roasting' Col. Waring in private?" A motion was put and carried that the representatives of the press be admitted.

This much accomplished, Secretary E. J. Atkinson offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning of the City of New-York, did deliberately, designedly, and with malice aforethought, on the 20th inst., publicly insult the name and reputation of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic, likewise every Union veteran of the late civil war, by designating them as 'pension bummers who had sold themselves for cash to the claim agents at Washington'; and

"Whereas, The said Col. George E. Waring, Jr., has again added insult to insult in the public press by his statement that henceforth the Nation's gratitude can be expressed only in dollars and cents, as it is now expressed in the millions paid to unworthy veterans who have been hunted up and seduced by the claim agents, and, what is even worse, have been coddled, pampered, and emasculated by the Grand Army of the Republic; and,

"Whereas, The records of the Grand Army of the City of New-York show that, in the twenty-nine years of its existence, it has distributed more than $200,000 of its funds for the relief of needy and destitute veterans of the civil war and their dependents, who have been left to their care and protection; and,

"Whereas, The said records also prove the fact that, out of a total of nearly 7,000 members in this city, less than 5 per cent. of the same are drawing any pension whatever from the Government, they sacrificed so much to save; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of the City of New-York, unanimously, emphatically, and indignantly denounce the public utterances of said Col. George E. Waring, Jr., as libellous, slanderous, and treacherous to as noble a body of men as ever went forth to battle for their country; and be it further

"Resolved, That as a just retribution for his unwarranted and uncalled for attack on the Grand Army of the Republic, and as a warning to all such autocrats and would-be public enemies of the veteran, that his Honor, Mayor Strong, whom we all honor and respect as a true and tried friend of the veteran soldier, a genuine American, and whom we believe to have been deceived in the selection of such a renegade veteran as the said Col. George E. Waring, Jr., for the responsible position of Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the City of New-York, be requested to forthwith remove said Commissioner from the honorable position which he holds, assuring his Honor that such action on his part will meet with the unqualified approval of every honorable, patriotic, and liberty-loving citizen of the entire country, regardless of party or section.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full on our minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to his Honor, Mayor Strong."

Half a dozen comrades were on their feet as soon as the resolutions were read, anxious to make speeches.

C. H. Trailteur got the floor, and moved that the word "Colonel" be stricken from the resolutions.

"I will explain why," he said. "I have seen in the morning papers that Mr. Waring claims to have served in the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, known as the Garibaldi Guards, as a Major. I have searched the records, and find that the name of Waring does not appear therein as a Major. I leave it to you, who is the liar, Waring or the records."

Comrade T. H. Murphy took exception to this statement. He had searched the records of the War Department, and had ascertained that George E. Waring, Jr., was a Major in the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, his record dating from Aug. 3, 1861.

This aroused the ire of many comrades in the back of the room, who, amid much uproar, charged Comrade Murphy with defending Col. Waring.

The Chairman then took part in the discussion, and said it was immaterial whether Col. Waring was a Colonel or not. Nevertheless, the records showed that he was.

B. S. Osborne moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to Col. Waring, that he might put it in the archives of his household.

J. Gray Boyd of Sumner Post, No. 24, denounced Col. Waring. He said, among other things: "Under any circumstances, if he ever held the honorable position of Colonel in the army, he was supposed to be a man of honor and a gentleman. He has transgressed all the rules of propriety. Are we going to make the same blunder by disputing any title to which he may be entitled or may not? If he was a Colonel, let it stand thus; for the higher the position the greater the disgrace. Taking the position he has, he has no right to hold his present office. The scurrilous remarks made by Col. Waring are a reflection upon those whose feet he is not fit to wipe, even with the assistance of all the members of his street-cleaning brigade. It becomes us, as the representatives of fifty-seven Grand Army posts in this city, to ask our noble Mayor to remove Waring from the office he disgraces. The only thing left for him to do is to take his entire street-cleaning brigade and wipe his scurrilous mouth clean.

"The man talks too much. He is either a fool or an idiot. In my opinion, he is a little of both."

P. H. Doody then had his say. He alluded to Col. Waring as an "idiotical coxscomb."

"He prides himself on being an aristocrat," went on Mr. Doody. "At the time Mayor Strong appointed him, and he denounced the men under him, I said that he was no man for the position, and was a disgrace to the man who appointed him. Since that time this opinion has been substantiated. Waring is a liar and a traitor."

Joseph H. Steinert of Post No. 5 read the following letter, which he had received from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles:

"I am sorry not to be able to attend the meeting of our post to-morrow night.

"About Waring, he is not worth as much notice as he gets. He makes a noise because he is a public official. A boss street cleaner should not only keep the streets clean, but keep his mouth clean also.

"He forbids people throwing anything into the streets; he throws mud on brave men at least as worthy of employment in the public service as he is. The laws of the State and Nation say so. It is bad enough for him to blacklist you, but to take away your good name is more than you can permit in silence. You should ask the Mayor to dismiss him. Refer to his Honor, the Mayor, to Chapter 344 of the Laws of 1895."

Mr. Osborne was then heard from again. He mildly suggested that "it would be an infliction upon the good people of Rhode Island to send Col. Waring back there. They should send him to Honolulu, with Queen 'Lil.'"

This led to much comment in the back of the hall, and more suggestions. One veteran, with a stentorian voice, shouted: "I move that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain whether Col. Waring's cranium is filled with limburger or mud!"

This amiable proposal was not seconded, but it led to another—"That the sum of 50 cents be appropriated to send a bar of soap and a toothbrush to Col. Waring for the purpose of cleansing his mouth."

Chairman Biglin reproved his comrades for their levity and the resolutions were adopted.

Several Grand Army posts held regular meetings last night, and at many of them resolutions calling for Col. Waring's removal from office were adopted. William D. Kennedy Post declared that his statements about Grand Army men are as "malicious and false as hell." J. L. Riker Post instructed Adjt. Calvin to prepare resolutions and present them to Mayor Strong to-day. E. H. Wade and John A. Rawlins Posts adopted resolutions calling for Col. Waring's removal.

Congressman Philip B. Low called on the Mayor yesterday, and it was said he objected very strongly to Col. Waring's comments on Grand Army men. Mr. Low was commander of Alexander Post.

Col. Waring was nearly two hours behind time in arriving at the Street Cleaning Department yesterday.

He found a heavy mail awaiting him, chiefly from citizens who applauded his declaration that Grand Army men are "pension bummers." He declined to give the names of the writers.

When asked about the rumor that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Mayor, Col. Waring said:

"I have not resigned, and I am not going to resign at present. When I do anything I am ashamed of I will resign, but I have done no such thing yet."

"Will you make any further statement to-day about Grand Army matters?" he was asked.

"If I were talking to you privately, I would have a lot to say, but, as an official I propose to keep silent. A man should have the courage of his convictions. My friends are telling me that my position was perfectly right, and that there are more alleged veterans now than there were when the war closed thirty years ago. But my friends say that it is not good policy to state this fact publicly. I prefer plain facts to a policy of that sort."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24.—At a regular meeting of W. T. Sherman Command, No. 2, Union Veterans' Union, to-night, resolutions strongly denunciatory of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring were passed.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Lincoln Post held a large meeting to-night and decided to send a letter to Mayor Strong of New-York, together with resolutions condemning Waring's action in unmeasured terms, and calling for his instant retirement.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 24.—Charles E. Lawton Post to-night adopted resolutions condemning Col. Waring's recent utterances in reference to the Grand Army. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That Charles E. Lawton Post, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., regards the language of G. E. Waring as a base calumny on the men who, when the Nation was in the throes of the slaveholders' rebellion, did gird on their armor and stood in the ranks of the defenders of the Nation's life and honor; and now, after thirty years of peace, having shown to the Nation that the Grand Army of the Republic is as loyal to the country to-day as then by deeds of patriotism,

Resolved, That G. E. Waring, in calling the Grand Army of the Republic men bummers and pension beats, merits the unqualified condemnation of every patriotic citizen of this Nation.

Resolved, That as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we condemn the treasonable utterances of said Waring as contemptible in every respect, and that he is unworthy to be classed as one of his country's defenders.

OBLIGATIONS OF STREET CAR LINES

Dispute of Amounts Due the City from Two Companies.

Controller Fitch claims that the Broadway Railroad Company owes the city $105,348.20 for percentages and receipts, and for car licenses.

The company is willing to pay $66,197.27 of this sum for percentages and license fees due for 1894, and $3,325 for car license fees for 1888 and 1889. The payment of $26,609, demanded for operating the cable road from June to September 30, 1893, is refused on the ground that the cable road was not complete at that time. The company also disputes the payment of $7,923.11 for percentages in 1891, because the Broadway and Seventh Avenue cars were being run over other lines at that time, while the cable was being put in Broadway.

The Third Avenue Company obtained its privileges through the Legislature, and not through the Board of Aldermen. No mention having been made of percentages in their franchise they now refuse to pay any. The case will be taken to court.

AT WORK ON THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Laborers Laying the Foundation on the Easterly Shore of Blackwell's.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 24.—Work on the new East River Bridge that is to cross Blackwell's Island has at last been begun. A gang of laborers has started to construct the foundation on the easterly shore of Blackwell's Island. The old Cooper mansion, on the Long Island shore, has become the headquarters of the engineers of the bridge, and four of them are now in charge.

The coffer dams on the easterly shore of Blackwell's Island and on the Long Island City shore have been in readiness for some time for the beginning of actual work on the bridge, but the weather has been unfavorable. J. Kennard Thompson will superintend the work of construction, while the engineers will be in charge of Charles M. Jacobs.

The new bridge, when completed, will cost $10,000,000.

Bad Money All over the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Counterfeit money of many denominations is being circulated to a considerable extent throughout this section of the State, and especially in this city. Fletcher C. Peck, United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York, said to-day:

"More spurious coins and currency are in circulation now than ever before in my memory. Some of the imitations are very deceptive and gain wide circulation, while a good deal of the stuff is very poor.

"Gangs are apparently working all over the State. Large quantities of silver dollars are afloat, as well as half dollars, quarters, and ten-cent pieces. Spurious bills of from $1 to $10 are also in circulation."

A Big Will Contest in Prospect.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 24.—It appears now that the will of Mrs. Mary E. Richmond, widow of the late Dean Richmond, at one time President of the New-York Central Railroad Company, will suffer the same fate as have those of many others who have had large estates to dispose of. There are indications that Miss Rosalind A. Richmond of New-York, daughter of the late Alfred W. Richmond by his second wife, will make a determined effort to set aside some of the provisions of her grandmother's will. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 are involved. The other heirs have signed the customary waiver of citation.

Two Human Skulls Unearthed.

William Casey of 168 Forsyth Street, discovered two human skulls and five other human bones while digging a cellar at 28 Delancey Street yesterday. They were taken to the Morgue.

Flint's Fine Furniture

For the Modern Summer Cottage.

Seats, Chairs, Sofas, Divans.

First—Light, low wood frames, with scooped seats, heaped with pillows in dim antique colors—dreams of comfort. Next, Colonial descendants—leather, tapestry, jeans, covered—ideals of coolness. Next, inlaid pieces, covered with daintiest satin, damask, French, many visions of beauty.

Pieces charming, prices tempting.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rice—Martin.

The Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, was filled last evening with a fashionable throng, when Miss Emma Frances Martin was married to Melvin A. Rice. Miss Martin is the daughter of George W. Martin, Superintendent of Street Repairs in the Department of City Works, and is also organist of the Simpson Church. Mr. Rice is the cashier of the Department of City Works.

The church was profusely decorated with flowers, white and pink predominating. Henry Eyre Brown, for years organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, presided at the organ, and played the Mendelssohn Wedding March as the wedding party went up the left-hand aisle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Wallace Martin of Nashville, Tenn., an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. J. O. Wilson.

The bride was most charmingly gowned in a white satin, cut en train, trimmed with point lace, and fastened with knots of lilies of the valley. The conventional veil was fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Instead of the customary bouquet, the bride carried a prayer book, appropriately bound in white satin.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edith M. Stikeman, Miss E. May Martin, Miss Anna D. Hobby, and Miss Mabel McGurn. They were attired in pink and white taffeta, and carried roses of corresponding color.

Mrs. George W. Martin, the bride's mother, wore French gray brocade with lace trimmings, and Mrs. M. A. Rice, the mother of the bridegroom, wore black silk with jet trimmings.

Edward Knox Cook of this city was the best man, and the ushers were Herbert P. Whitney, Jr., Frank H. Adams, George W. Martin, Jr., Charles L. Viele, P. F. Shaw, Jr., and F. F. Hobby, Jr.

A reception followed the wedding ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 758 Putnam Avenue. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers. The couple received their guests, and then started on a wedding journey. On their return to Brooklyn they will live at 109 Berkeley Place.

Among the guests were County Treasurer and Mrs. Harry H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Ahlers and Miss Ahlers, Dr. and Mrs. J. Freeman Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asserson, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Brown, George H. Brown, Robert T. Bixby, William G. Bronson, Miss Rilla E. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Batterman, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burndollar, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bedell, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Brewster, Miss Hattie Bradley, Mrs. Mary Betts, Edward Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. David Brower, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bulwinkle, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Coyle, C. Hastings Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, David H. Cochran, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Colyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cranford, Fred Cranford, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Creshull, C. Ellison Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doge, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dixon, Miss Dyas, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. De Revere, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eastment, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Elliot, Mrs. M. E. Earl, Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Giraud, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gilbride, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goff, Edward Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hobby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Huntington, Stephen Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ketcham, Seth L. Keeney, William Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawrence, Frank Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jere Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. MacFarland, Mrs. Marion Martin, W. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. William MacGurn, D. N. Maxon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maher, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, the Rev. and Mrs. Harvey E. Burnes, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. D. Norton, Lawrence F. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. David Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. Montlock Pettit, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Parson Price, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powers, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Resseigne, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Roche, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Steves, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Schluchtner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stikeman, Marshall Stewart, Edward M. Shepard, City Auditor and Mrs. John R. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tissot, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tobey, Miss Gussie Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Underwood, Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Varian, Miss Varian, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Whitney, Sr., Miss Mabel Weiler, Commissioner and Mrs. Alfred T. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. White, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Whitney.

Baldwin—Field.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Field, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Field, of 129 West Seventy-seventh Street, was married to Dr. Frederick A. Baldwin yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The Rev. Dr. Longacre officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown. She was given away by her uncle, George Lansing.

The maid of honor was Miss Maud E. Fisher of Newark, N. J. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Mills, Miss Eliza Porter, Miss Agnes Havermeyer, and Miss Mary Robertson. Col. J. S. Snedeker acted as the best man. The ushers were I. H. Odell, H. W. Totten, Robert Conrow, and W. Rae Totten.

A reception was held after the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Among those present were the Misses Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Castree, Miss Alice Castree, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams, Miss Totten, Miss E. E. Odell, Mrs. I. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. F. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. James Havermeyer, Mrs. S. L. Winans, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Slack, Dr. Edgar Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dey, and Dr. and Mrs. William N. Kemp.

Bacon—Payne.

Miss Edyth Blanche Payne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Payne, was married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to C. Graham Bacon, Jr., at Holy Trinity Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, and the Rev. Henry R. Freeman of Troy, N. Y.

The bride's sister, Miss Alice V. Payne, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Duncan, Miss Lulu Martin, Miss Maude Fiske, Miss Carolyn Fiske, Miss Grace Clark, and Miss Elizabeth W. Brown. The best man was Clarence E. Bacon, and the ushers were Henry I. Riker, Kennette C. Kirtland, Clarence S. Wadsworth, Lester Payne, Thomas G. Stead, De Lancey Watts, and William H. Haskin.

The bride's gown was of ivory-white satin, made in the Marie Stuart style. Her veil was of tulle. The bridesmaids' gowns were of pineapple muslin over pink silk, and they wore Leghorn hats, trimmed with wreaths of red roses. The maid of honor's gown was similar to the bridesmaids', but of white.

The bride carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids, the maid of honor a bouquet of mossbud roses, and the bridesmaids Mme. Angot baskets of Cousine roses and marguerites.

A large reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 98 Park Avenue.

Peters—Darlington.

Miss Lulu Augusta Darlington was married last evening in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to Thomas P. Peters, the son of Bernard Peters, proprietor and editor of The Brooklyn Daily Times. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Erskine Adams.

The bride was given away by her grandfather, J. Henry Darlington. She wore a gown of ivory-white satin, trimmed with duchess lace. She wore a long tulle veil, and a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Mattie E. Darlington, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and was attired in a rose-pink satin gown, trimmed with pearl passementerie. Sylvester N. Leary was the best man. The ushers were Charles C. Brainard, De Witt Bailey, George Leary, William R. Brinkerhoff, Henry M. Shrady, and John H. Fiske.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Darlington, of 213 Keap Street. The house was profusely decorated with flowers, the orchestra being hidden behind a screen of plants.

Platt—Hoy.

ALBANY, April 24.—At Calvary Baptist Church to-day, Miss Esther Louise Hoy, daughter of John Hoy of this city, and Dwight Morgan Platt of New-York City were married at noon.

The bridal party was preceded by the little niece of the bride, Miss Esther Birch Hoy, in a dainty white muslin frock, and carrying a spray of white lilac. She was accompanied by Master Archibald Birch Wheeler, also clad in white and carrying similar flowers. The ushers were Mr. Frederic Walz, Mr. John Carro, and Mr. William Berry of New-York, and Mr. Joseph S. House, Mr. George H. Wilson, and Dr. William J. Nellis of Albany.

Miss Carrie Platt of New-York, sister of the groom, was maid of honor. She was gowned in lilac satin, with large picturesque hat. Her bodice was trimmed with chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of orchids. The bride was dressed in a gown of white satin, with the Paquin skirt severely simple, and the bodice trimmed with rare duchesse lace, forming epaulets on the shoulders. The elbow sleeves were enormous puffs and the long gloves were drawn up to meet them. The tulle veil was fastened to the coiffure by a pearl butterfly, and she carried a Prayer Book bound in white vellum and gold.

The groom was attended by Mr. Louis Brown of New-York, as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Elder. Mr. and Mrs. Platt left for a short tour, and will then be at home to their friends at 311 Lenox Avenue, New-York, on Mondays and Tuesdays during the month of May.

Doremus—Underhill.

ORANGE, N. J., April 24.—Miss Marie Elizabeth Underhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Underhill, and Frederick Halsey Doremus were married at the home of the bride's parents, East Orange, this evening by the Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok, pastor emeritus of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin, trimmed with point lace en train, and full tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Callie Underhill, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and two other sisters, Miss Helen Underhill and Miss Eva Underhill, were the bridesmaids. Their dresses were of pink and white organdie and silk, and they carried pink roses. Edwin P. Doremus, brother of the groom, was the best man, and the ushers were Carrington Henning and William B. Harris. After the ceremony a reception was held, at which the following ladies assisted in receiving: Mrs. Robert F. Underhill, Mrs. Elias O. Doremus, Mrs. G. A. Underhill, Mrs. E. C. Merrill, Mrs. James B. Dill, Miss Clara Marvin, Miss Sophie Brewster, and Miss Marie Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Doremus will reside in East Orange.

Hamilton—Pierson.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. William Gaston Hamilton of New-York and Mrs. Charlotte Pierson, widow of Charles Pierson of New-York, were married at noon to-day in St. John's Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith. The bride wore a gown of lavender moire with a bonnet of black velvet and pink roses. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast for the bridal party and immediate friends at the residence of Mrs. Sanders Irving, an aunt of the bride. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Gen. Beverly Robinson, Miss Julia Porter, Col. and Mrs. Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop Bradley.

A Double Wedding in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24.—The wedding of Andrew S. White and Miss Anna Beiden, and Henry Wigglesworth and Miss Olive G. Belden took place last evening in St. Paul's Cathedral. The cathedral was elaborately decorated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry R. Lockwood. The best men were Horace White of Syracuse and J. Herbert Bagg of New-York.

The ushers were Herbert C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, Harold S. Sidway of Buffalo, Charles W. Andrews, Ernest I. White, J. Stanley Moore, E. S. Kellogg of Utica, Alexander Mackintosh of New-York, C. Garrett Davis of New-York, Alan Forbes, Harris Nichols, John Wilkinson, and J. Brady Mitchell.

The brides were accompanied by their sister, Miss Edith Belden.

Three Wedings in Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., April 24.—Three weddings took place in Nyack to-day. The first one was at noon. The bridegroom was Frank H. Gilbert and the bride was Miss Ella Louise Green, daughter of William J. Green, a wealthy resident of Nyack. The Rev. Frederick Greaves, acting rector of Grace Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's father.

William J. Hopper and Miss Melissa Iserman were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. Leggett, pastor of the Reformed Church.

Frederick Blauvelt and Miss Hattie Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gilbert, were married this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. Saunier, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Burton—Curtis.

ALBANY, April 24.—Miss May Ramsey Curtis, daughter of Daniel G. Curtis of this city, and James Burton of Gilbertsville were married at noon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Jewett officiated. Miss Maude Boughton was maid of honor, and there were four bridesmaids—Miss Margaret Burton, Miss Esther Curtis, Miss Martha Parsons, and Miss Emeline Philips. William Burton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Edward Burton, Arthur Sevey of New-York, John Barnes of Troy, and Walter E. Rowley of this city. Mr. and Burton will reside in Gilbertsville.

Lansing—Moffett.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 24.—The wedding of Miss Grace E. Moffett, daughter of John F. Moffett, an extensive contractor, to Louis Sherman Lansing, son of the late Senator Frederick Lansing, took place in Grace Episcopal Church, this city, at noon to-day.

A $15,000 Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire, discovered shortly after midnight in the paint room of the three-story brick building 470 and 472 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, did $15,000 damage.

The place was owned and occupied by M. Marlborough Sons, carriage manufacturers. There was a number of tenement houses in the neighborhood, and three alarms were sent out.

Got to sell 600 dozen men's shirts quick.

Quick price—85 cents each.

Open front with eyelets; open front with studs.

All sizes to-day; can't tell how it'll be to-morrow.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Brentano's. | *Brentano's.*

The "Merry War" Goes On.

Lower Prices rule with us.—The public is the gainer by "The New Era."

"We are at the beginning of the universal reading age." So says the *New York World* in its interesting editorial comment upon our new departure. Nothing that has happened in bookdom or in the retail trade generally in a decade has excited the same amount of interest as is evinced in our breaking down of the traditional fences and meeting the Department Store prices of books.

* * * *

You have all the charm of bookbuying by dealing with a book store. To those who delight to browse in the paths of bookdom, tasting here, culling there, with an occasional picking of a fancied flower, the indiscriminate and thoughtless purchase of a book seems almost irreverent and sacrilegious. Would that more would acquaint themselves with the charms of a book shop.

Now that the prices are right, no one need sacrifice sentiment for pence—or mix their books with their calico and soap.

* * * *

Some well-known Novels offered for Thursday and Friday.

Remember these are but specimens picked here and there. Everything is marked down.

ANTHONY HOPE'S PRISONER OF ZENDA. 16mo, cloth. Publisher's price 75c. 48c (By mail 54c)

ANTHONY HOPE'S MAN OF MARK. 16mo, cloth. Publisher's price 75c. 48c (By mail 54c)

ANTHONY HOPE'S INDISCRETION OF THE DUCHESS. Publisher's price 75c. 48c (By mail 54c)

MACLAREN'S BONNIE BRIAR BUSH. 12mo, cloth. Publisher's price $1.25. 78c (By mail 90c)

CONAN DOYLE'S ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. 12mo, cloth. Publisher's price $1.50 95c (By mail $1.07)

CONAN DOYLE'S MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. 12mo, cloth. Publisher's price $1.50 95c (By mail $1.07)

CONAN DOYLE'S THE WHITE COMPANY. 12mo, paper. Publisher's price 50c. 35c. (By mail 44c)

BRENTANO'S, Broadway, cor. 16th St. (Union Sq.)

Ladies' Gloves.

Latest Importation of 4 button Glacé Kid, (with wide embroidery—white, tan and mode), *95 cts.*,

4 button Undressed Kid, (pearl buttons—Paris points), *90 cts.*

French Kid Piqué, (black only), *95 cts.*, value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The case against Bessie Fairbanks for shooting Isaac A. Cochran, the real estate broker, was called for examination at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Her counsel waived examination, and Justice Ryan committed her in default of $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bessie has been in the Yorkville prison since March 7. She will be transferred to the Tombs Prison to-day.

—In aid of the Ground Rent Fund of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on West Forty-first Street, Mrs. Jarley's wax figures will be exhibited at Association Hall this evening. The proprietor will be Miss Mary Selden McCobb, who will introduce a number of new celebrities, and be assisted by the Lord Fauntleroy lackeys from Princeton College.

—Inspector-in-Charge Ashe of the Post Office Department gave out a statement yesterday denying a story that a decoy diamond ring had been mailed by the Post Office Inspectors, and had been stolen by the thieves supposed to be in the sorting department, whom the Inspectors sought to entrap.

—Henry Prentice was suspended from the Stock Exchange yesterday for thirty days, for conduct subversive of good order on the floor. He was suspended for sixty days for the same offense in September, 1893.

—Postmaster Dayton received a petition yesterday signed by about 100 down-town business men, asking that more postal package boxes be placed on the down-town routes for the reception of mail packages.

—Next Monday the Coffee Exchange will take possession of its new building, adjoining the Cotton Exchange.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, the suit of Michael O'Hanlan against Richard V. B. Newton, ex-Justice of Coney Island, for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, was called yesterday, but, owing to the illness of one of Newton's witnesses, the case was adjourned. O'Hanlan was sent to the Penitentiary on the charge of vagrancy, and the plaintiff claims that he had money and jewelry. He was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday granted a permit to the Brighton Beach Railroad to open the streets for the purpose of constructing its spur between the present road at Atlantic and Franklin Avenues, with the Kings County Elevated Road, at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street.

—Policeman McGoldrick of the Classon Avenue Precinct arrested George Williams, an ex-convict, Tuesday. Williams had in his possession a chisel, brace, lock-pick, candle, matches, and a number of keys. He was held in $3,000 for examination.

—The Excise Commissioners have refused to grant to E. T. Kerrigan a transfer of his license for a saloon at Fulton Street and Hanover Place. The application was opposed by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Brooklyn Institute.

—Johanna Hauscomb, twenty-two years old, a servant in the family of Mrs. George P. Maurer of 263 Flatbush Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Her death was due to asphyxiation. She had accidentally turned on the gas.

—Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that J. Edward Swanstrom, the receiver of the Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company, may proceed with certain contracts now held by the company, on the filing of a bond of $1,000.

—The Very Rev. Jeremiah A. Hartnett, President of St. John's College, whose right leg was broken two months ago, has left St. Mary's Hospital almost completely recovered. He will take a trip to Europe.

—Christopher Clarke, who sued Richard K. Fox for $25,000 damages for slander yesterday in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, recovered a verdict for $2,000.

—The Grand Jury yesterday visited the County buildings in the Twenty-ninth Ward, and had dinner at the penitentiary.

—Controller Palmer yesterday appointed John H. Westervelt of the Fifteenth Ward a dockmaster.

Long Island.

—The Union School at Port Jefferson has been ordered to close for a week. There are several cases of diphtheria in the place. Dr. Chambers, President of the Board of Education, says the school was closed because the pupils asked for a week's vacation and not on account of the diphtheria cases.

—The North Hempstead Board of Health has organized and elected these officers: Supervisor Augustus Denton, Chairman; Samuel Hooper, Secretary; Dr. William A. Hoag of Manhasset, Health Officer; Joseph D. Armstrong of Mineola was elected the citizen member of the board.

—The Southampton Town Trustees have adopted a resolution to the effect that after May 1 all land under water in Shinnecock Bay on which persons claiming to have planted oysters previous to 1894, and on which the rent has not been paid, will be free to the residents of the town.

—Bartley Delaney of Long Island City secured a verdict of $2,500, in the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard presiding, against the Steinway Railroad Company. About a year ago Mr. Delaney's six-year-old son, Richard, was killed by one of the company's trolley cars.

—Two hundred Italians employed in building the Wading River extension of the Long Island Railroad went on strike yesterday because they were not paid off. The contractors say the road will be completed in a few days, and they were waiting to pay the men in full.

—The Club Club of Jamaica has been incorporated. The Trustees for the first year are, Charles A. Lockwood, John Callister, Charles E. Twombley, Theodore R. Chapman, and Henry Willett. The club is organized for "social and gastronomical diversion."

—The Jamaica Board of Education has sold $70,000 of school bonds to the Jamaica Savings Bank. The funds received by the sale of the bonds will be used to build a new high school.

—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors has awarded to H. M. Smith of Brooklyn a contract to build an addition to the County Clerk's office at Riverhead, for $13,500.

—The soldiers' and s

Thursday
April 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

A PROTEST FROM BROOKLYN

Appeal to Gov. Morton to Divorce Charity from Politics.

OPPOSED TO THE CHARITIES BILL

The Governor Asked to Veto the Measure Because It Will Work Injury to the Insane and Poor.

ALBANY, April 24.—Between forty and fifty prominent Brooklynites came to Albany on the Empire State express to-day to protest against the Charities Reorganization bill, which is awaiting the signature of the Governor. The delegation was headed by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Gov. Morton received them in the Executive Chamber shortly after noon.

The hearing was begun without delay. Those present represented the Union League Club, the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, and the Committee of One Hundred of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn. James McKeown of the Committee of One Hundred was the first speaker. He said the committee asked that executive approval be withheld from the Schulz bill. He said that the Assembly Committee on Cities had reported the bill favorably before giving the committee an opportunity for a hearing. So defective are the provisions of the measure that it would be objected to even if it were the intention to place at the head of the Department of Charities and Correction the men of the highest character in Brooklyn.

Under the provisions of the bill, the commission named in the bill can appoint a Commissioner for a term of five years, and on the very next day appoint a person to succeed him at the expiration of the five years. The provision designating the Sheriff as a member of the commission was held to render the bill unconstitutional. There was no general demand in Brooklyn for the passage of the bill, but there was very general objection to it. The bill is vague as to where the power of the present board is lodged under the single head created by it. Mr. McKeown said that he was a Republican and had served on the County Committee. In closing, he submitted a memorandum covering the points brought out in his address.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, representing the Brooklyn Union League Club, followed. The bill, he said, proposed to put the helpless insane and paupers in the County of Kings in the hands of one person. They had had the horrible condition in Brooklyn of having their insane poorly fed, and of having had scandal and corruption attendant upon the contracts for supplies. The Supervisor-at-Large was chosen to do this thing, and he is now doing it to the satisfaction of the average voter of Kings County. To take this power from him and place two-thirds of it in the hands of men chosen for other work, is to rob the people of Kings County of something belonging to them, and with which they are satisfied. It is revolting to a proper sense of justice. "We in Kings County," said the speaker, "do not want our insane, helpless, and paupers to be made the tools of party action. We appeal to you, as the head of the Republican party, not to overthrow the theory of local self-government. We ask you not to interfere with the care of our insane, our helpless, and our poor. We appeal to you that this special legislation shall not become law. We care not what patronage is involved. We ask you to consider the vote by which this bill passed the Senate. It received nearly as many Democratic as Reublican votes. I speak for no faction, but I ask you to respect the will of the voters of Kings County."

Ex-Senator Charles H. Russell said he came as an avowed Republican, representing nobody but Republicans. "I come to a Republican Governor," he said, "and ask him not to permit legislation which is debasing to Republican principles. The members of the Union League Club are unanimously opposed to this bill. These men are Republicans who spend time and money, and expect to continue to spend their money, for their party. The doctrine that you laid down, Governor, in your message to the Legislature against striving for undue party advantage, is a good enough platform for us. Nothing but disaster can come to the party from the enactment of this bill into law. The moral sentiment of the party organization and all religious teaching in the county is opposed to this measure."

In concluding, the speaker read a telegram from Stuyvesant Heights Republicans, Union Leaguers, and others unable to come here, who wished to raise a voice against the bill.

Frank P. Williams, President of the Young Republican Club, said that organization had authorized him to speak against the bill. The club thought the measure opposed to the best interests of the Republican Party and of Kings County. If it became a law, the voters of Kings County would turn the county over to the Democrats.

William C. Low spoke in behalf of Brooklyn citizens at large in asking the Governor to withhold his approval of the bill. The measure was uncalled for. The burden of proof as to why the bill should become a law lay with those in favor of it. All who were for charitable reform opposed the bill. No such special legislation should become a law.

Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, expressed the thanks of the committee to the Governor for his courtesy in according them a full hearing. He said the enactment of the bill would be a drive against the movement which resulted in the election of Mayor Schieren.

Gov. Morton told the delegation briefly that he was pleased to have met them. Inasmuch as a delegation in favor of the bill had requested an opportunity to be heard to-morrow, it was manifestly unfair for him to do more at this time than to tell them that when the time came for action on the measure by the Executive of the State of New-York, their words should receive his serious and careful consideration.

SUPT. PRESTON'S TERM OF OFFICE

A Bill Which, if Passed, May Result in His Sudden Retirement.

ALBANY, April 24.—Assemblyman Glen to-day introduced a bill, the passage of which might place the State Banking Department under Republican control. It brings the Equitable Securities Company of New-York City under the immediate supervision of the State Banking Department. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The Equitable Securities Company is hereby placed under the immediate supervision of the Banking Department, and shall be subject to examination forthwith by the Superintendent of Banks, notwithstanding any special provision contained in its chartar or in Chapter 742 of the Laws of 1894 incorporating it and relieving it temporarily from such supervision and examination.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Superintendent Charles M. Preston is the President of the Securities Company, which is reorganizing the Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Mo., and it will not come under the supervision of the State Banking Department until Jan. 1, 1896. The State Superintendent of Banks cannot be connected with any institution under his supervision, and, if this bill should pass, Mr. Preston would either have to resign as State Superintendent of Banks or as President of the Securities Company. The bill when introduced was ordered to a third reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Preston's term does not expire until May, 1896.

TEACHERS MAKE A STRONG PROTEST

The School Reorganization Bill Argued Before the Senate Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—A largely-attended hearing on the New-York City School Reorganization bill, which has already passed the Assembly, was given by the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. A delegation of women teachers were present. No one of them appeared in favor of the measure.

Mr. Elgas led the opposition, stating that, with others, he appeared as a teachers' committee to oppose the bill. The teachers of New-York are almost a unit against the bill. It is inconsistent to the verge of being a patchwork. One section contradicts the other. The Trustees are made clerks to the Board of Education. A two-thirds vote of the board may remove a teacher "on complaint" is one provision, but another says it may be done by a majority vote. The provisions for transfers are also objectionable. The teachers do not object to supervision, but believe they have now all that is needed. The bill seems to take it for granted that the age of perfection has been reached, since it provides for what might become a "ward man" in every school. The provision for re-examination places the teachers at the mercy of the board and makes their tenure of office uncertain.

Principal Page of Grammar School No. 7, President of the New-York Society of Pedagogy, protested against the bill as a teacher. It cramps the power of the Principal and gives the Superintendents a most dangerous power of transfer. He denied the assertion that the public schools are weak.

Miss Emanuel, speaking as an assistant teacher, said the bill would ruin the school system. The women teachers fear the provision for supervision and transfer because it will lead to complications that will make their lives miserable.

Mrs. Hill said the teachers were indignant at the section in the bill referring to immorality. No chance is given a teacher to defend herself against charges. The bill is calculated to elevate persons to power and patronage by disgracing the teachers.

Miss Ford said the present system was satisfactory, and no need for changing it exists.

Senator Guy stated that the Police and Fire Departments were protected from the evils which this bill imposes upon the teachers. He held that it was unfair and undeserved, especially since the School Department and never had a stain upon it.

Mr. O'Shea said the teachers did not object to reform, but they did to revolution. He explained the methods by which teachers are now appointed, and said it was thoroughly satisfactory. The bill is a step backward, and a return to the methods which prevailed thirty years ago.

Assemblyman Halpin said the bill was in no sense a reform measure. It is not the product of the Education Committee of the Assembly, but it is a well-designed attempt to get all the offices in the Board of Education and create new ones wherever possible. One of the men who drew the bill has never been in a public school; another came from Boston a year ago, and neither would seem qualified to reform New-York City schools. The bill makes six distinct grabs for patronage, at the expense of the school system. It is an absolute rape of the civil service, so far as the public schools are concerned. One of the men who drew the bill has already made application for a place as Superintendent under it. The New-York City delegation in the Legislature does not favor the bill, and the people do not want political domination applied to the schools.

E. Ellery Anderson spoke for the bill, saying it was prepared by men who thoroughly knew their business. There is inefficiency and weakness in the school system, and the bill was drawn to fix responsibility in all departments. He denied that it would work any hardship or injury, and defended all its provisions. He did not believe men could be got who are properly qualified, unless they are paid a salary.

Senator O'Sullivan announced that he was now against the bill, on hearing all of its iniquities exposed.

Edward Lauterbach appeared for the teachers and against the bill. He paid a high tribute to the public school system, saying that the schools are all right just as they are. No criticism has been made against them. But a lot of amateur reformers, who take as their motto "whatever is wrong," have come here to ask you to upset the system. The schools should be in the hands of the people themselves.

This closed the hearing.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 373—Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's bill, amending the Brooklyn Charter relative to possession of lands in condemnation proceedings.

Chapter 376—Assemblyman Armstrong's bill, amending the code of civil procedure dividing the State into four judicial districts, the appellate courts to be located as follows: First District, in New-York City; Second, Brooklyn; Third, Albany, and Fourth, Rochester.

Chapter 385—Assemblyman Wild's bill, authorizing the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for $12,000 annually to be applied for the maintenance of the hospitals of the Lying-In Hospital of New-York City.

Chapter 388—Assemblyman Wray's bill, remitting interest up to April 15, 1894, on assessments on real property abutting on Jefferson Avenue, between Nostrand Avenue and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, for repaving said avenue.

Chapter 389—Assemblyman Gallagher's bill, prohibiting the construction of any surface or elevated roads on Henry and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, between Atlantic Avenue and the southern termination of said streets, unless with the consent of a majority of owners of property.

AN INVITATION TO CANADA

The New-York Assembly Assumes the Power of the Congress.

ALBANY, April 24.—In the Assembly to-day, Mr. O'Grady offered the following resolution, which was gravely adopted by that body:

Whereas, We believe the political union of the two great English-speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war, and securely dedicate it to peaceful industry and progress; insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commercial resources, unite all interests in creating a systematic development of its means of internal communication with the seaboard by rail and water east and west, protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges, and oportunities as the undisputed heritage of all; immensely add to its influence, prestige, and power; promote, extend, and perpetuate government by the people, and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse with the mother land; therefore, be it

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that we invite the Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action, and welcome them when they desire it, into an equal and honorable union.

The introducer stated that the resolution was backed by some of the most prominent men in the country. Among them were Charles A. Dana, the late Gen. Slocum, J. A. O'Donohue, and Gen. Horace Porter. In view of the prominence given the Monroe doctrine recently, the resolution was very appropriate.

Society News from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 24.—Reginald Norman, son of George H. Norman, received notice to-day of his appointment upon the personal staff of Governor-elect Charles Warren Lippitt, with the rank of Colonel.

James J. Van Alen is not expected to be here next season. He sent all his horses to a boarding stable to-day and discharged all servants under engagement.

THE OIL FIELD'S NEW LIFE

Something Like the Old Activity Prevails at Present.

THE RISE AND DECLINE OF BRADFORD

How the Persistence of Job Moses Resulted in Transforming a Mud Hole Into a Cosmopolitan City.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., April 24.—The sudden rise in the price of petroleum has imbued the oil towns of Western Pennsylvania with new life, and they are once more taking on something of their old activity and business bustle. For more than ten years the oil towns have been practically dead, though once they teemed with all the excitement and rush and noise and bustle and crimes and vices that ever characterized the most ambitious mining town of the Rockies.

Few people not residents or frequent visitors to the oil towns of the early seventies have any idea of the manner of life in one of them. The population was made up of venturesome spirits, who had suddenly grown rich, or who were making from $10 to $25 daily, whereas they had formerly not been able to command higher wages for a month, and of agriculturists who had in a moment stepped from grinding poverty into affluence. The money came easily—it went as though greased. The owner of two or three wells that were producing thirty or forty barrels each per day did not know what to do with all the cash that rolled into his pockets when oil was selling at $4 per barrel. He paid it to his drillers, teamsters, engineers, and roustabouts with a lavish hand, while they sent it to the four winds of heaven and the numerous quarters of the earth with a prodigality that was astounding. The farmers who had leased their barren farms for a "quarter royalty" and were receiving more money daily than they were accustomed to receive in a year, or who, perchance, had sold their holdings outright for more thousands than they had ever dreamed of possessing, were childish in their affluence, and bought right and left every article that pleased their fancy or excited their attention. They clad themselves and their children in the extreme of vulgar fashion; put on ill-fitting airs, and aped strange manners; surrounded themselves with the most expensive luxuries to be obtained; traveled about the country like nabobs, and took delight in letting it be known that they had "struck ile."

Before the Bradford field was opened to oil production, it was one of the most desolate, barren, and forsaken looking countries in the United States. The hills are steep and high; the valleys narrow and crooked. The soil is thin, poor, and stony. Great forests of pine and hemlock had once covered the whole territory, but these had been slashed down and rafted down the streams to the Allegheny River, and thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Scrub oak, great stumps, briars, brambles, and weeds were everywhere. Occasional cleared patches showed that some poor bit of driftwood was trying to eke out an existence from the tillage of the soil; but the shanty houses and barns, the razor-backed hogs, rattle-boned horses, and gaunt cattle grazing among the stumps and stones did not make it necessary to enter the homes of the people who owned them to learn that they were far better acquainted with want than with the possession of common necessities. After the timber had been cleared off, this land became a drug in the market. Thousands of acres were sold for taxes, and the people who purchased it and tried to settle thereon were forever bewailing the fate that led them into such unpleasant paths. In time "the lower oil country" was opened to the world. This was the territory around Oil City, Titusville, Tidioute, and Venango, and it brought into existence the sanguine speculator and prospector, the picturesque driller, the moonshiner, the producer, and all the curious characters that afterward became identified with oil towns.

Among these was Job Moses, a man who had gotten hold of large tracts of Pennsylvania lands, but who resided in New-York State, not far from this place. He visited the lower oil country and became convinced that the Valley of the Tunagwant would yield the same product. He returned home and prepared to sink an oil well. His neighbors thought his head had been turned, and when his first venture proved a failure they were quite sure of it. But Moses was persistent. He was a man of means, having made considerable money by the sale of a widely-advertised patent medicine. He declared he would find oil if he had to punch his Pennsylvania possessions as full of holes as a skimmer, and forthwith prepared to sink another well. It was not until the fourth attempt that he was successful, and a forty-barrel gusher poured its black stream upon the barren soil and ran to waste for weeks because there were no tanks to contain it and no facilities for its transportation.

The excitement that followed this discovery was intense, and the results remain pictured in the minds of those who participated in them like the memory of a vivid dream. Broadford was a miserable, little mudhole, with a fourth-class Postoffice, a small tavern, a blacksmith shop, a grocery and general store combined, and a few inhabitants. It was a supply depot for woodsmen and barkpeelers, and the one railroad that ran through it to the soft-coal mines in the mountains, some miles beyond, had one passenger coach, which ran up and down the valley once a day at the rear end of a long coal train. In a few weeks men began to swarm to that point from all directions. Rough board shanties were erected for their accommodation, and a forest of derricks reared their skeleton frames over the hills and along the narrow valleys in every direction. Banks were established, a daily newspaper made its appearance, the fourth-class Postmaster found himself swamped with mail and bankrupt from the employment of clerks, for which he had no appropriation; hotels and stores were reared as fast as carpenters could put them together; houses sprung up like mushrooms; new streets were laid out almost daily; theatres, churches, gambling hells, dance halls, museums, saloons, disorderly houses, stores of all kinds, manufactories and machine shops, mills and supply depots came in flocks—and yet there was business for all. Great natural-gas torches flared in the streets day and night, while over the mountain sides in every direction these roaring and smokeless beacons told where the drill was being pushed into the earth in search of the petroleum that sold then for $4.80 a barrel.

Scores of wells were struck for which no preparations had been made to save the product, and thousands upon thousands of barrels of the precious liquid ran away in ditches, and covered the surface of streams and rivers. The pipe lines were the achievements of later years, and oil was at first transported in tank cars. The one railroad could not handle it all, and narrow-gauge lines were hastily constructed over the mountains from Warren, Olean, and Wellsville. Five railroads centred at Bradford, and each was taxed to its full capacity in the conveyance of passengers and freight. The little mudhole town burst into a full-fledged city before its astounded borough officials could fairly turn themselves around, and its Post Office became the fifth in point of receipts in the United States. Money, like the oil that brought it, was everywhere. No one thought of scraping up the change of a half dollar, as there was no use for quarters and dimes. Revelry and drunkenness and vice and business mixed themselves up in a strange manner. The town never went to bed—it was very much awake from the beginning of a month to its end. Fabulous prices were charged for everything, and paid without a murmur. No wonder this could be so. The men who worked were paid anywhere from $8 to $20 per day. Men with teams sometimes received as much as $40 for a day's work. The poor, cramped, pinched, starved farmers had sold their holdings for fortunes, and most of them still retained a royalty interest that brought them comfortable incomes. They sent their sons away to schools and colleges, and their daughters to seminaries, while they moved into Bradford, Derrick City, Summit City, Custer City, Foster Brook, Kendall Creek, or some other booming town, and built handsome residences, which they furnished with lavish hands. The well owners or producers fairly rolled in cash. The owner of two or three wells might have an income of $400 to $500 each day. They were generally men who were unaccustomed to such results, and they scattered their money like so much chaff. It came too easily to be hoarded.

There were not many months of this wonderful prosperity, however, for the production of oil soon became so great that the market declined and business began to seek its natural level. The Standard Oil Company had been formed, too, and had constructed thousands of great storage tanks, all connected with pipe lines reaching to the seaboard and to great refining centres. The Standard also secured control of the oil refineries, and step by step got absolute control of the market. Oil was forced down to $3, $2, $1, and half as much lower if the Standard so decreed. The drillers and pumpers worked for whatever they could get. Small wells were abandoned, as it did not pay to pump them. Their owners became involved and discouraged, seedy and impecunious. The palatial hotels were deserted; the narrow-gauge railroads were abandoned; theatres were closed; gambling places no longer had patronage; tough characters sought new fields; the congregations of big churches whose members were once clad in silks and bedecked with jewelry, dwindled away till the pastors tired of preaching to empty pews and taking promises for salaries. Bradford became a slow, dull, featureless town; while the other "cities" in the immediate neighborhood lost their identity and were almost entirely deserted. Most of their buildings have gone to decay for want of tenants, and in some instances, where, at the height of the oil excitement, four or five thousand people were supplied with all that goes to make up a flourishing town, there is not now remaining a single object to indicate that human habitation was ever erected on that spot.

Something of the old activity has been developed in the past two weeks since it became evident that the depleted condition of the oil supply and the small production of fresh oil would send the price up. For years the oil toolmakers have been barely existing, but now they are relighting their forges and putting men at work in large numbers. The whole northern oil field is to be drilled over, and no matter how small a well may be, it will not be allowed to stand idle, for at $2 a barrel a small well is not bad property, and Pennsylvania oil is too valuable to be left in the ground or wasted. The owner of leases or oil rights once more begins to look prosperous, for he is again a man of affairs and has in his possession a collateral that makes him friends at the bank.

Of course, the northern oil field will never again reach the high position it once held as a place in which fortunes might be made or lost in a day, but the activity now everywhere appearing indicates that a boom is on that will by no means be of small proportions. It still offers many possibilities, and if the Standard Company does not succeed in again forcing the price of oil below $2 per barrel and keeping it there, some of the old scenes may be re-enacted, though in a somewhat modified form.

MORE WOMEN AS SCHOOL INSPECTORS

The Mayor Names Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Truax, and Mrs. Bull.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed as School Inspectors Frances C. E. Wendell of 126 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Fidelia L. Truax of 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Alice Brevoort Bull of 141 East Thirty-seventh Street. School Commissioner Robert Maclay recommended all the appointments.

Mrs. Bull is the wife of Robert Maclay Bull of 19 Liberty Street, and is a relative of Commissioner Maclay. Mrs. Frances C. E. Wendell, wife of Gordon Wendell, is a Trustee of the Babies' Day Nursery, and has long been identified with charitable and educational work. Mrs. Truax is the wife of Dr. John G. Truax, Superintendent of the Harlem Hospital. She is a member of the Rev. Dr. Robinson's Presbyterian Church in Harlem.

Mrs. Bull is a member of St. George's Episcopal Church, and has been associated with Mrs. Rainsford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, for several years in church work. Robert M. Bull, her husband, is President of the Calumet Club.

Better Times in the Lake Mines.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 24.—The Lake Superior, Lake Angeline, Winthrop, and other iron mines in the Ishpeming district, employing 3,000 men, have made heavy sales of ore for 1895 delivery during the last ten days, at prices ranging from $3 up to $3.50, a considerable advance over the prices of last year. This will involve increasing the force of employes at the mines, and wages may be advanced.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 24.—The employes at A. L. Sayles & Co.'s Union Woolen Mill, at Pascoag, demanded an increase of wages equivalent to 15 per cent. Superintendent Waterhouse to-day offers an advance averaging 5 per cent., and the committee of Employes empowered to act is considering the offer, and probably will accept.

Hearing on a Street Grading Bill.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave a public hearing on the bill to authorize the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments to award damages for the change of the original grade of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River Railroad.

William Cook appeared for Henrietta A. Mittnacht. He said that the act was passed on her account. All the other property owners on the street were paid some time ago, but, owing to some hitch over the proceedings, Henrietta A. Mittnacht was not paid. She had gone to the Legislature and got the act passed. No one appeared to oppose the bill and the Mayor will probably sign it.

Mr. Shepard on Consolidation.

Edward M. Shepard has written the following letter to Edward Barr, Secretary of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn regarding the question of consolidation:

the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn,
April 23, 1895.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion whenever a definite and final plan of actual consolidation of Brooklyn with New-York and its neighbors shall be proposed, it should, before adoption by the Legislature, be approved by popular vote of Brooklyn. Very truly yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

PUBLIC WORKS MEN OUT

Commissioner Brookfield Discharges 154 of the Department's Employes.

THE PLACES ALL PROMPTLY FILLED

Not Protected by Civil Service Law—After May 1 He Would Have Had to Choose Successors from Registration List.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield swung his official axe yesterday with deadly results to minor employes in his department.

One hundred and fifty-four laborers, drivers, cleaners, &c., whose compensations were all less than $3 a day, except where their teams were employed, were removed, and the same number of other men were put on the rolls in their places. The workmen were outside of the civil service law.

Commissioner Brookfield and Deputy Commissioner Collis had been at work for some days preparing the list of changes. The classification under which they were employed was this:

Seven cleaners.
One painter.
Forty-seven horses, carts, and wagons.
Six teamsters.
Two trucks.
Ninety-one laborers.

Commissioner Brookfield said yesterday afternoon that the changes had been made in the interests of the public service.

The men who were removed were those whose names had been placed on the rolls under the Tammany administration. The men who will take their places have been selected from recommendations made by the Commissioner's advisers in all parts of the city.

It is likely that some members of the County Committee who were loyal to the Commissioner in the recent factional battle will feel that they have in some slight measure their reward when they see the list of new names. The places are small, to be sure, still they count for something in the estimation of a County Committeeman.

With the removal of these 154, the list of employes in the department, outside of those who come under civil-service regulations, is almost wholly changed. There are only a few of the old Tammany employes left. The removals at this particular time have avoided what some of the Republicans who had friends they wanted to "take care of" thought was a stumbling block in their pathway, namely, the selection of men from the registration list. This does not take effect until May 1, under rules made by the Civil Service Commission. When this registration goes into effect, all applicants for places which are not within civil-service regulations, must register their names on a public list, to be kept by the duthorities, and, except that preference is to be given to veteran soldiers, the applicants are to be considered in the order of registration. Inasmuch as the removals made yesterday include such a large percentage of those who would be affected by the registration, the immediate results of the new rule will not be striking.

The Commissioner of Public Works has been the subject of considerable newspaper criticism by those Republican papers which insist on a wholesale clearing out of Tammany men. The civil-service rules and regulations, under which appointments must be made for the larger proportion of the 1,600 or so places which are under the control of the Commissioner, have been also criticised until Mr. Brookfield made the declaration that they were not in the way of the changes.

Mr. Brookfield repeated yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times his declaration that he was responsible for not making the changes at a more rapid rate. He had, he said, made a considerable number of changes in places which are under the civil service rules.

The civil service law is no bar to removal, but it does determine who may be appointed to fill the places made vacant by such removals," he said. "We have made changes in these places and are making them as fast as we think they are demanded by the public welfare."

"How many changes of this sort have been made?" he was asked.

"I speak from memory," he replied, "and as I recall it, there have been twenty odd clerks appointed from the civil service lists; also twenty pavers and six Inspectors. These appointments are made from time to time whenever new men are wanted.

"The more experience I get in this matter the stronger I grow in my belief in the civil service law. I do not believe it should make any difference what the politics of a man is who is an applicant for a position where work for the city is to be done.

"Any man, a Tammany man as well as a Republican of any faction, may take his examination and secure a place on the eligible list, and no one need ever know what his personal politics is. The trouble is too many men are holding places who would not have held them if they had not been willing to get out evenings and drum up political sentiment for some boss, Republican or Democratic. Do you suppose that men flock to Platt and help fight his battles because they are inspired with any desire for the public welfare? Not a bit. They do it because they hope for reward.

"The civil service law puts a man on his own merits and is the surest way to do away with machines and bosses and all the worst part of politics. I believe in it thoroughly."

Oyster Pirates Avoid Injunctions.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 24.—The work of serving injunctions on the Matin Rock oyster pirates has thus far been barren of results, as the Sheriff's officers have been unable to place them. Meanwhile the oystermen are collecting evidence in the form of oysters of several years' growth which they will produce to show that there were oysters on the ground at the time the lease was granted to the Matin Rock Company.

Secretary Edward P. Doyle, engineer for the Fish Commission, will resurvey the ground occupied by the Matin Rock Company to-morrow to establish the matter and settle any doubt existing as to the company's ownership of the land claimed by it.

To Secure Work for the Unemployed.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 24.—A plan has been devised for securing work for some of the unemployed. Miss M. Jennie Hall has a list of men and women wanting work by the day. This list was compiled by the Summit Industrial School. An appeal has been made to the employers of Summit to consult this list, which can be seen at the rooms in Maple Street. A charge of 10 cents is made to employers for consulting the list, in order to defray necessary expenses, but the names of those seeking work are recorded free of charge.

Woman's Society Elects Officers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 24.—The Woman's Town Improvement Society, which has inaugurated so many reform movements during the past year, has reorganized for another year's work by the election of these officers: Mrs. H. C. Marshall, President; Mrs. H. M. Lloyd, First Vice President; Mrs. Howard Ayres, Second Vice President; Miss M. L. Hopkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George S. Brown, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Clarence W. Butler, Treasurer.

IN MR. CAMPBELL'S FAVOR

Judge McAdam in a Decision Dismisses the Charges of Contempt Against the Ex-Congressman.

There ought to be rejoicing on the east side to-day, for the Hon. "Tim" Campbell is not to go to jail for speaking with contempt of the Hon. Justice David McAdam of the Superior Court.

After holding the matter under advisement for some weeks, Judge McAdam evidently could not find it in his heart to deal severely with his old-time friend, and he therefore handed down a decision yesterday dismissing the charges against Mr. Campbell on technical grounds.

Fired by indignation at the triumph of his rival, Henry Clay Miner, at the last election for Congress, Mr. Campbell was led to refer to Judge McAdam as a "Tammany Judge" who had favored "Johnny" Simpson, the Republican candidate in the Congressional fight, in order to help out Mr. Miner.

Mr. Campbell further asserted that during the proceedings brought just prior to the election by Simpson to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to put his name on the regular ticket, Judge McAdam, before rendering his decision in that proceeding, was in consultation with Simpson's friends.

When these statements were published, Judge McAdam declared them a criminal contempt of court, and directed Campbell to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for the alleged contempt. In his decision, handed down yesterday, Judge McAdam says:

"The question whether the defendant is responsible for the publication of the irrelevant matter is the only one in the case about which there is a doubt. The general rule is that the publication of a writing is the act of all concerned in its production."

Several authorities are cited on this point, and the decision then continues:

"If the defendant had induced the publication of what he said, by request or other direct means, he would be liable as principal, but the proof falls short of this. That he was the indirect cause is not disputed. He knew that reporters were present taking down what he said for publication, and on general principles he ought to be held for the natural and probable consequences of this act.

"But Section 8 of the code, being of a quasi criminal character, must receive strict construction, and, so construed, the proceedings must be, for this defect in proof, dismissed."

This decision will no doubt restore fully the old-time cordial relations between Mr. Campbell and Judge McAdam—relation that both have all along asserted were not abrogated, but merely strained by the late unpleasantries now ended.

The Miner-Campbell Congressional contest, which was to have been continued in the office of J. J. Adams, at 320 Broadway, was adjourned yesterday until further notice. Only one witness was examined. He was Frank J. Martin, one of Henry C. Miner's district captains. His testimony brought out nothing material.

LOAN EXHIBITION FOR CHARITY

Varied Collection of Art Objects—The Cancer Hospital and Other Institutions to be Benefited.

A private view of the art loan exhibition for the benefit of the New-York Cancer Hospital, the Decorative Art Society, and the Virginia, Memorial and Jewell Day Nurseries was given at the Ortgies Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening.

If the large crowd that was in attendance is an indication of the patronage the exhibition will receive, it is quite probable that the charities named will be materially benefited. The exhibition, aside from the worthy purpose for which it is given, is certainly deserving of patronage. Very seldom has such an interesting and valuable collection been gotten together. Private collectors, who would hardly care to be represented at the larger public exhibitions, have contributed generously of relics of priceless value. One visit will hardly suffice for most people to view these objects of art. The attendance yesterday was so large that it was difficult to give careful attention to the exhibits.

The catalogue, the cover of which, by the way, has a capital design by Abbey, enuemarets, among other things, laces that have belonged to Marie Antoinette, the Empress Marie Louise, and Napoleon. Among the fans are examples of paintings by Rubens, Colbert, Detaille, Vibert, Leloir, and others. The most interesting collection of snuff-boxes, watches, and jewelry is probably that contributed by Cornelius Vanderbilt. The exhibit of old silver is of especial interest, particularly the Colonial examples. Mrs. A. Anderson, Peter T. Barlow, Brayton Ives, Mrs. Lucy W. Drexel, James W. Pinchot, and Thomas B. Clarke have contributed to the display of ivories and enamels.

The tapestries, the embroideries, and the fine specimens of book bindings are well worthy of inspection. One exhibit that is sure to attract attention is the collection of Washington relics supplied by William F. Havemeyer, which includes various signed letters, account books, and diaries. It is to be regretted that this collection has been relegated to a rather out-of-the-way room up stairs.

Among those interested in the exhibition, many of whom were present yesterday, are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. William F. Bridge, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Frederic R. Sturgis, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Pinchot, Miss Newbold, James A. Garland, Karrick Riggs, Alfred Duane Pell, Thomas B. Clarke, William Loring Andrews, Richard Watson Gilder, Samuel P. Blagden, Charles T. Barney, Paul Dana, Stanford White, John E. Parsons, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Samuel T. Peters.

IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIER DEAD

Meeting of the Committee to Provide for a Monument or Arch.

One of the laws of 1892 created a commission to erect a soldiers' monument or memorial arch in this city. This commission met at the Mayor's office yesterday, and organized by the election of Mayor Strong as Chairman and Col. Philip S. Biglin, who is Chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Committee, as Secretary.

Controller Fitch, Chairman Biglin, and Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield were appointed a committee to confer with the New-York Sculpture Society in reference to the designs for the proposed arch or monument.

In the event that an arch is decided upon, it may be placed at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, but if a monument is decided upon, it may be placed in the plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Wages Increased, Work Resumed.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The strike at the S. K. Wilson Woolen Mill, which has lasted two months, was declared off to-day, and the mill will resume operations next Monday, when the 700 idle weavers will go to work again. Mr. Wilson acceded to the demands for a restoration of the previous wage scale, which had been cut 10 per cent.

A Convention of the W. C. T. U.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 24.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hudson County will hold its semi-annual convention in the Lafayette Methodist Church to-day. Mrs. Hannan Cairns will preside. Devotional exercises will be conducted in the morning by Mrs. M. A. Searle, and in the afternoon by Mrs. Julia A. Burr.

Another City Marshal Named.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed J. N. Frinkelmeier of 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street a City Marshal. He takes the place of Edmund P. Hollohan, removed. He was assigned to the Ninth District Court.

Postmaster at Short Hills, N. J.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President to-day appointed James R. Pitcher Postmaster at Short Hills, N. J., vice Albert A. Manda

SCARCE, DEAR, AND POOR

Strawberries Made Late by Southern Frosts in February.

PRICES MAY BE LOWER SATURDAY

Charleston Berries Made Their First Appearance Yesterday—North Carolina Fruit Almost Due.

With the advent of the warm Spring weather comes the ripe and luscious strawbery. Not that strawberries cannot be obtained during January and February if the householder likes to pay the price—something like 75 cents or a dollar a berry. These high-priced berries are usually grown under glass and thus are enabled to command a high price.

With the advent of April, however, strawberries are usually shipped to the New-York market in very great numbers from Florida and other Southern points, and fruit of good quality can usually be obtained at the end of the month at comparatively moderate prices. Such, however, is not the case this year. Not only is the crop fully a month behind time, but it has been smaller than usual and is much inferior in quality.

Owing to the shortness of supply and the consequent sharp demand strawberries are from 20 to 25 cents per quart dearer than at the corresponding period last year.

In Fulton Market yesterday the supply was limited, and for very small and apparently inferior fruit 50 cents per quart was demanded and cheerfully paid. One of the dealers said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "The crop is away behind and the supply very short. Wholesale prices are from 35 to 55 cents a quart for berries of not very excellent quality, and the demand just about brisk enough to keep the supply moving. What is the reason for this state of affairs? You will have to go and ask the wholesalers about that. They are the men who fix the prices. While it remains at 50 cents per quart retail the strawberry business is not likely to be very brisk. Prices are fully 50 per cent. higher than they were at this time last year."

Inquiry among the wholesale merchants in foreign and domestic fruits revealed the fact that the primary cause for the existing shortage in the strawberry market was the great frost of Feb. 6. The first crop of Southern strawberries to seek the New-York market, it would seem, is that from Florida. The big frost practically ruined the Florida crop, and set back not only strawberries but all manner of Southern produce not less than four weeks.

The frost is responsible, according to the commission merchants, for the small supply and inferior quality of strawberries now in the market, and also for prevailing high prices. The latter, however, are hardly likely to be maintained for more than an additional week, or ten days at the longest, and may, although hardly likely, take a tumble by Saturday. Advices received in this city are to the effect that the Southern crop is very abundant, even if it is a month behind time. Charleston strawberries were received in this city yesterday for the first time this season, and the indications are that by Saturday the North Carolina crop will commence to find its way into the market. When this takes place the strawberry season may be said to have started in earnest.

John N. Voorhees of 179 Reade Street, one of the largest wholesale dealers in strawberries in this city, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times as to the condition of the strawberry market, existing prices, &c.

"Well," he replied, "to tell you the honest truth there has not been much of a strawberry market so far this year. The season is fully a month to five weeks behind time, due to the great frost which overspread the Southern States early in February, and which nearly ruined the Florida crop. Up to to-day the strawberries that have been sold in this market have come from Florida and on account of the frost and the lateness of the season have been somewhat small and inferior in quality. The wholesale price for Florida strawberries to-day ranged from 20 to 40 cents per quart.

"Charleston strawberries came into the market to-day for the first time and commanded from 40 cents to 60 cents a quart. These berries are of excellent quality, and the crop, I understand, is very plentiful. Their arrival in this city practically marks the opening of the season. Before the Charleston supply is exhausted the North Car

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Stockholders of the Union Pacific Meet in Boston.

BUT ONE CHANGE IN THE DIRECTORY

Receiver Oliver W. Mink Succeeds Gardner M. Lane—Deficit of Nearly $2 000,000 in 1894—President Clark Re-elected.

BOSTON, April 24.—The only changes in the Union Pacific Board of Directors made at the annual meeting to-day was that Gardiner M. Lane resigned and was succeeded by Oliver W. Mink. The out-of-town Directors who attended the meeting were President S. H. H. Clark, J. H. Millard, Sidney Dillon Ripley G. M. Dodge, J. W. Doane and Mr. Patrick, the new Government Director.

The full annual report could not be presented to-day, as the company has not yet the figures for all the auxiliary companies. It is expected that full figures will later be obtained and printed in the usual complete volume. But to-day there could be given only the figures of the Union Pacific proper, or main lines, of 1,822 miles. These show that for the year 1894 the Union Pacific Railway Company has a deficit of $1,862,733, against a surplus in 1893 of $231,297. But in both years the amounts due auxiliary companies on traffic contracts are excluded.

The income account of the Union Pacific proper is shown in detail as follows: The gross earnings were $14,739,436; decrease, $2,637,365; operating expenses and taxes, $10,424,359; decrease, $747,715; net, $4,315,077; decrease, $1,889,639; income from interest and dividends, $467,041; decrease, $598,078; total income, including interest paid by Trustees, discounts, &c., $5,051,875; decrease, $2,589,591; total charges, $6,914,609; decrease, $495,589; balance, deficit, $1,862,733; increase, $2,094,001.

The above is excluding in both years the estimated amounts due to auxiliary railway companies under traffic agreements. Of the $467,041 income from investments, the three main items are Union Pacific Coal Company, $100,775, a decrease of $1,175; Colorado Central Railroad Company, $60,760, a decrease of $97,510, and Pullman cars, $156,063, a decrease of $42,828. The income does not include $409,412 received and withheld by the Trustees of the collateral trust bonds and notes.

Only six stockholders, besides officers and Directors, attended. It was voted to approve the action of the Executive Committee, and Directors of the past year. The counsel of the company was authorized to appear in any foreclosure proceeding that may arise.

The Directors, at a meeting later, re-elected Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the board, S. H. H. Clark, President; Edwin F. Atkins, Vice President; Oliver W. Mink, Second Vice President and Controller; Alexander Millar, Secretary and Assistant Controller; James G. Harris, Treasurer, and Frank D. Buttrick, Assistant Treasurer and Transfer Agent.

Mr. Oliver W. Mink was chosen to succeed Mr. S. Endicott Peabody on the Executive Committee; S. Endicott Peabody succeeds Gardiner M. Lane on the Finance Committee, and Government Director J. Nelson H. Patrick succeeds Government Director Joseph W. Paddock, deceased, on the Land Committee.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower Is Interested in the Property.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was in Brooklyn yesterday examining the property of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the stock of which is owned by the Long Island Traction Company. Mr. Flower, Secretary Bogardus, Anthony Brady of Albany, and Henry Siebert of Brooklyn visited many of the stations and power houses, and looked at the rolling stock.

In speaking of his interest in the Long Island Traction Company, ex-Gov. Flower said:

"I know pretty well about this railroad system. I have had Mr. Siebert go over every foot of it in the last few weeks, and he knows what a railroad should be. I have a great deal of faith in it. The road has been poorly managed in the past, and what it needs is a complete change, a reorganization, not only of the company, but of the management, and then it can earn money. It will need quite a good deal of money spent on it before it will be in shape to show what it can do. A good many hundreds of thousands will have to be put into the road; there is no question about that."

Mr. Flower also gave out for publication the fact that he had not consented to act as a member of the reorganization committee until after he had gone over the ground carefully.

ANGRY AT READING.

Presidents of Anthracite Coal Roads Show a Belligerent Spirit.

No change has as yet been brought about in the unrestful coal situation. Reading's attitude in arbitrarily allotting itself 21 per cent. of the total anthracite coal traffic for the current year has excited a very belligerent feeling on the part of some of the other coal roads. Although, as stated in this newspaper yesterday, conservative counsels are not lacking, they are listened to with impatience by a majority of Reading's competitors.

An informal conference was held in the Lackawanna offices during the day, at which was developed a vigorous spirit of opposition to conceding Reading's demand. The absence of President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the non-representation of other important interests, precluded the taking of any definite action.

Those who attended the conference were E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway; R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson; George F. Baker, Vice President of the Jersey Central, and President Samuel Sloan, and Director George Bliss of the Lackawanna.

Municipal Ownership of Surface Roads

ALBANY, April 24.—A hearing on the bill providing for municipal ownership of surface railroad franchises was given by the Senate Railroads Committee this afternoon. Ex-Assemblyman Crosby advocated it as a remedy for many evils like those perpetrated by the trolley companies in Brooklyn. It was also advocated by representatives of the Central Labor Union and the Social Reform Association.

The chief opposition was made by Mr. Edward Lauterbach, who said the bill was unconstitutional. It would stop public improvements by bringing the cities to their debt limit. This would throw large numbers of men out of employment and work great hardship. He said that people were easily led into troublesome ways by popular clamor. In this way a Power of Removal bill was got through, and what good had the people got out of it.

Senator Mullin remarked that the committee was considering municipal ownership and not politics.

Mr. Lauterbach replied that the two were closely allied. The labor people are asking here a strange and unusual thing. Let it be adopted and the fever will spread. Then a future Mayor will possess a terrific power of patronage in New-York. If a Waring were appointed to hold one of the departments what might not happen? Such power as such a law would give would be dangerous to give any party.

Representatives of the Brooklyn city railroads also opposed the bills.

Vanderbilt Presidents in Town.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will enjoy the satisfaction to-day of conferring with these distinguished railroad Presidents who have come to New-York to tell how matters are going on the several lines in the great Vanderbilt system: M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern, S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore, and William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany.

President Chauncey M. Depew and the Vice Presidents of the New-York Central system will also attend the conference.

Suits for Stock Subscriptions.

BOSTON, April 24.—The Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad Company has brought suit against fifty subscribers to its stock residing in Augusta, Gardiner, and other Kennebec and Lincoln County places, to oblige them to pay the amounts of their subscriptions, ranging from $100 to $500 each. The entries in the suit were recently made in the Lincoln County Court, and those gentlemen refusing to pay will fight the cases in the court. The defense is that the conditions under which the subscriptions were made have not been carried out.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A certificate of extension of route of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday. The new branch is to be constructed connecting with the existing road on West Broadway, at Chambers Street, through College Place to Barclay and Greenwich Streets, through Greenwich Street to Dey Street, to West Street, to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, North River.

—This is what the London Financial News said yesterday: "The arrest of Collis P. Huntington is a most gratuitous and silly proceeding, though it looks melodramatically effective to attack so important a personage. The incident is an example of the ludicrous development of anti-corporation sentiment in the United States."

—At a meeting of the New-York Central Directors yesterday Chauncey M. Depew was re-elected President, C. C. Clarke, First Vice President; Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President; H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President; E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer, and E. D. Worcester, Secretary.

—President M. E. Ingalls and First Vice President J. D. Layng of the Big Four system attended the monthly meeting of the Directors in this city yesterday. Affairs on the Big Four are now in an excellent condition.

—The Seaboard Air Line will carry the traffic boycott case to the Supreme Court of Georgia, instead of before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as was previously reported.

—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad decided yesterday to begin the Saturday half holiday period for employes on May 15. The period will end on Sept. 15.

—Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending April 21 were $282,000, against $284,000 for the same period last year.

—S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, says that the railroad outlook is better than it was a few months ago.

—John C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, was in Chicago yesterday.

—James S. Collins of Columbus has been re-elected President of the Central Railroad Company of Ohio.

—The Seaboard Air Line proposes to carry the traffic boycott case to the Supreme Court of Georgia.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is in town for a few days.

Literature Needed for Hospitals.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, that furnishes reading matter gratuitously to the inmates of hospitals and other public and private institutions, requests persons interested in the work to send books, magazines, and weekly papers to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. German and French publications are needed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers of troops: The Colonel of the First Cavalry, the headquarters of the regiment, the Junior Major, (Viele,) and four troops, from Fort Grant, Arizona, to Fort Riley, Kan.; the Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, the regimental headquarters, the Second Major, (Baldwin,) and the four troops, now at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Grant, Arizona.

—Transfers in the Nineteenth Infantry: Lieut. William O. Johnson, from Company F to Company I; Lieut. Joseph Frazier, from Company B to Company K; Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., from Company K to Company B; Lieut. John Howard, from Company I to Company F.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, eight days' extension; Lieut. James B. Aleshire, First Cavalry, four months; Lieut. Carl Koops, Tenth Infantry, two months.

Navy.

—Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes has been detached from the Franklin, May 8, and ordered to the Ranger, by steamer leaving New-York May 10.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster T. S. Jewett has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, May 1, and ordered to the naval station at Key West.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms has been detached from the Ranger and ordered home, and will take three months' leave.

—Paymaster H. C. Machette has been detached from the naval station at Key West, and ordered to the Independence.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr has been detached from the Independence and ordered to the Concord.

—Lieut. C. A. Foster has been placed on the retired list for disability, to date from April 22.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotchwoman; or wait on an invalid; willing and obliging; good reference. McFadden, 522 West 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. F. G., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and sew. 239 East 28th St., second floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress, or parlormaid; excellent references. M. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly respectable and competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and do chamberwork; present employer can be seen. 64 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and trustworthy person as chambermaid and do plain sewing; Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 48 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Scotch Protestant; would assist in pantry or with washing. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would recommend a neat, trustworthy girl as chambermaid; in a small family; can do plain sewing. 89 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Well's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very competent chambermaid and seamstress; best personal city references. 112 East 32d St.; ring Cantillion's bell; call for two days.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By willing and obliging young girl for chamberwork and waiting in small private family; best city reference. 226 East 47th St.; ring four bells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a small private family; good city reference. 207 West 67th St.; Rehnberg, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references; no cards. Foley, 204 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 76 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid; good reference; willing and obliging. N. J. Burlington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person; good city reference. B. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, in a small, private family; good references. L. M., 155 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or SEAMstress. By a respectable girl; first-class references. 128 East 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 26 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; twelve years' city reference from last employer. M. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed; willing and obliging. 301 West 52d St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID. — By thoroughly - competent chambermaid; good sewer; first-class city references. 347 West 38th St.; candy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 230 East 54th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; four years' reference. L. D., 204 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING, or CHAMBERmaid and assist with washing. A. C., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; can do plain sewing and assist in dining room if required. B. J., care of T. Dooley, 131 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 225 East 10th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid, waitress, and cook; disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping; well recommended. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 44 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Englishwoman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; first-class reference. K. S., care of Mrs. Kelleher, 507 Grove St., Jersey City.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with children. 485 Columbus Av., top floor, south.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; no objection to country. 89 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent first-class cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; city or country; good references; also friend as waitress; understands the care of silver and salads. 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—By thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can make excellent soups; also a good baker; has the best of reference from present employer; willing to go to the country. 159 West 73d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; best English and American cooking; year and a half best city reference from last employer. K. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference; city or country. 136 West 52d St.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; willing to take country place. M. D., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good family cook; good city reference; city or country; would do plain washing. M. G., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; good home preferred to high wages; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., care Mrs. Forest.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and assist with plain wash; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent girl, as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By Frenchwomen; speakings only French; excellent cook and pastry cook; in private family; city references. French, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two French girls as good cook and laundress in small private family; two years' references. 115 West 28th St. Mrs. Marty.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; a year and a half best city reference; last employer can be seen; wages, $30 to $35. M. J., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts; three years' references; can see last employer. 435 West 27th St., Walker's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best reference from last place. 865 9th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and assist with washing, in private family; willing to go to country; best city references. Sheennir, 136 West 99th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fiazpatrick's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French Parisian couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; private family; best of references; no objection to country. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and assist with plain washing; eight years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, desserts; best city references; wages, $30. M. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; best reference; assist washing; country preferred; good baker. 653 2d Av., Lyons's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By woman as cook and laundress; good baker; economical; city reference. L. B., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class cook in private family. 222 East 56th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—Good cook, by a young English woman in private family; would go to country; wages, $25. Johnson, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in a private family where there is another girl kept; long city reference. 251 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; willing to assist in washing; either city or country. Care Hubert, 319 West 54th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook, in private family, city or country; eleven years' best reference. Call two days, 152 East 53d St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook; best city reference; in small private family. 319 East 32d St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; good reference. C. G., Box 204 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By German; perfect; competent to take full charge; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; good wages; city reference. C. O., 148 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; Protestant; by the day or week; understands ice cream, &c.; best city reference. M. P., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman, as excellent cook, in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; first-class city reference. 1,531 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Swedish; experienced chambermaid or waitress. Scotch, 305 West 76th St.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; English references. 209 East 30th St.

COOK.—By German woman, as good plain cook, in private family; day or week; references. 29 East 77th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. W. C., 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish girl as cook in a private family; wages from $25 to $30. Anderson, 350 East 20th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress in private family; country preferred; city reference. 304 East 38th St.; Murphy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook by the day, week, or month; first-class city reference; city or country. 246 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; with a small private family; understands marketing; wages, $20. 115 West 16th St., rear cottage.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $20; good references. 118 West 56th St., Splanes's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. M. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook, with the best reference, in private family. 883 3d Av., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and plain laundress; highest references. Mrs. O'Brien, 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; wages, $30 to $35. 210 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., near 58th St., in laundry.

COOK.—As cook in private family; good reference; wages, $30. Present employer can be seen at 804 5th Av.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook; in a private family in the city. Cook, 3 East 63d St.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; three and a half years' best reference. 218 West 36th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and AMANUENSIS.—By trained nurse; would be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day, week, or month as first-class laundress; good city reference; last employer seen if needed. 145 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; brought up in England; is good cook, laundress, and cleaner; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—As experienced dressmaker for children; by the day; operates any sewing machine; makes a specialty of infants' and children's very fine work; town or country; city reference. F. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Huth, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms reasonable; best city references. C., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; robes and manteaux; desires customers by day; in private families; moderate prices. Mme. Louise, 214 East 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By North German Protestant; excellent pianist; teaches drawing, painting, fancy work, rudiments of French and English; refined home preferred to high salary. M. D., 108 West 42d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess; can be highly recommended by present employer. M. F., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German as nursery governess; kindergartnerin; good needlewoman; travels; city references. E. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly cultivated North German lady as governess to children; first-class references. O., Box 40, 1,563 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady as governess to grown children; teaches German and music; best references. 1,208 8d Av., second bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Any family or lady desiring services of refined, first-class German nursery governess or maid, competent for position of trust and responsibility, terms moderate. Call at present employer's, 319 West 57th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—French; speaks English and Spanish; accustomed to traveling; would go to Europe; best references. M. Y., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—Swiss; speaks French and German; can teach to the children first lessons; good seamstress; best references. M. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German nursery governess for growing children. 232 East 71st St., ground floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady would like to take care of house or any position of trust; fond of children; best references. Trustworthy, Box 57, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart, industrious young woman for general housework; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; thoroughly reliable. 336 East 89th St., first floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; good cook and laundress; in small private family; best city reference. 330 West 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; four years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent, middle-aged person, to do housework in small family; city or country; first-class reference. Garnett, 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in American family; best city references. 238 East 54th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for housework; is a plain cook and laundress; city reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., near 63d St.; Callaghan's bell.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl, in a flat; small family. Mrs. Spelden, 102 West 84th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as first kitchenmaid or second cook; best city references. M. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. M. J., 650 3d Av.

KITCHEN MAID.—First-class; in private family; first-class reference. E. D., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl, as experienced lady's maid for young lady; dressmaking; best city reference. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 154 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish woman; first-class seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; excellent reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference; Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable North German; understands hairdressing and shampooing; good seamstress and packer; willing to travel; good city references. 252 East 51st St.; dentist.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in traveling; good reference. Marie, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Braun, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Dressmaker; first-class; hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks French, German, and English; references from first-class ladies. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English Protestant; accustomed to traveling; best European and American references. Call or write, Thursday, G. L., 139 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; first-class city references. A. T., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Frenchwoman; reliable in all her duties; very good packer; willing to travel. Françoise, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in traveling; good references. 280 East 40th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; GOOD DRESSmaker and packer; willing to help with other work; city or country; city references. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

MAID.—Lady desires a situation for her French maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 105 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; all kinds family sewing; dressmaking; city or country; best city reference. 117 West 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent, educated girl as maid and seamstress for grown children. Present employer's, Mrs. Hecht, 2,080 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German as useful maid, seamstress, or nurse; long years' English reference; town or country. M. B., 159 East 47th St.

MAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping desires place for her maid; best of references. 19 East 69th St.

MAID.—By refined English girl as maid to grown children; good references. I. R., care of Mrs. Armstrong, 430 4th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; good cutter and fitter; best city reference. 330 West 21st St., care of Woodruff.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined young English girl; or to take care of grown children. 110 West 19th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent, first-class laundress; in private family; to go to country in Summer; best personal reference. M. B., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; first-class; to go out by the day in private family; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family; will be disengaged in a few days; very best reference from present employer. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress, to go out by the day to work; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl, as excellent laundress; private family; also first-class chambermaid. 358 West 49th St., Reedy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; six years' best city references. S. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl, as laundress, in a private family; city personal reference given. J. T., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 405 West 54th St., care Mrs. Reilly.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; six years' city reference. M. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; present employer can be seen. 64 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSECLEANER.—By a first-class laundress or housecleaner to go out by the day; reference. 118 East 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in private family. M. M., 270 West 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent young Frenchwoman, for grown-up children; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references; no cards. V., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her nurse; she is capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth. 273 West 73d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse and chambermaid; city or country; best city references. Address, for two days, L. D., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent North German Protestant nurse to growing children; good seamstress; best references. F. F., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German from Hanover to growing children or maid to young ladies; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to small or grown children; best city reference. 454 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; only infants; North German Protestant; city reference. 148 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse and chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country. S. H., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Girl, 15, to mind children and assist with housework; $8. 416 West 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent infants' nurse; capable of taking charge from birth; city or country; best city references. B. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, or Cook.—By a young Frenchwoman who speaks no English, (lately landed;) go to country. Mrs. D. E., care Mrs. Vauchy, 171 Eldridge St.

NURSE.—By refined American Protestant as nurse for invalid or elderly lady or as housekeeper; three years' city reference as nurse from last employer. 268 West 16th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; just landed from Paris; with the best recommendations; in family. Marie B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE or MAID.—By Swiss; speaks German and French; understands dressmaking for lady or children; good reference. M. M., 127 West 85th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; in a private family; willing to help with up-stairs work or children; first-class reference. 26 West 47th St.; ring basement bell.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—Competent; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; good reference. Present employer's 64 East 56th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; would wait on lady or assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid in small private family; city or country; one who understands wines and salads. Can be seen at present employer's 37 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid in private family; best city references. H., Room 54, 20 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 42 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress, or will help with chamberwork if required; best reference. 205 East 40th St., care of Willis.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—By a girl; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference from her last place. M. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 201 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; wages, $18 to $20; personal city references. 64 East 53d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes place for good, industrious girl. 31 West 61st St., fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; is competent; would take parlormaid place; good city reference. 152 East 39th St., Ramsey's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes situation for her Protestant waitress, whom she can highly recommend; city preferred. 31 Park Av.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class waitress and chambermaid; good reference from last employer. 389 3d Av., first bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; three years' in last place; last employer can be seen. 240 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. A. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; thoroughly experienced; best references; tall; good address. Waitress, Advertising Office, 101 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as waitress in private family; city reference. 432 West 27th St., care of Blomgoist.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; country preferred. Present employer's, 10 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress; first-class personal city reference. 110 West 59th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, in small private family; good city references. 50 East 62 St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Wishes few private customers at her home or out. 26 West 19th St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; curtains, slip covers a specialty; fancy articles nicely done; first-class references; city or country. Mme. THIERCEL, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a young French Canadian; five years' experience; speaks good English and has first-class references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; will be disengaged May 1. Philip, 39 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. C. O. L., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; 39; speaks English; understands his duties; sober and obliging; many years in the same place; city or country; best city references. P. R., Box 266 Times Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By man and wife; thoroughly experienced; husband has eight years' best city references; wife seven years in last place. Butler can be seen at present employer's, 817 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced French-man; age 29; good valet; has three years' excellent reference from last employer. M. D., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 259 5th Av. Charles.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman, where parlormaid is kept; city or country; two and a half years' personal reference; total abstainer. G. S., 202 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. F. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by competent, willing, and reliable young man who understands his duties thoroughly; valets neatly; personal city reference. F., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent; also first-class valet; best city reference; last employer can be

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Unsettled and Irregular, with Trading Fair.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Higher—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

The grain markets were very irregular and unsettled, with trading moderately active, and prices influenced by Europe and the West, while local scalpers had the bulk of the business. The excitement of the last few days had subsided, but prices were a trifle higher at the close. Provisions were without special animation and closed lower. Cotton was unsettled and active and closed lower. Coffee was quiet and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	65¼@	65¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32⅜@	32½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, delivered	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.40 @	$3.55
Flour, straight Winter	2.95 @	3.15
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.15 @	7.20
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4⅛
Cheese, State full cream, fancy	10½@	11¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.00 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and ¼@⅜c higher, with local shorts covering, West higher, and foreign houses buying; declined ⅝@1c on weaker cables, lower West, and local liquidation; advanced ⅝@⅝c on late foreign buying, with shorts covering, and closing steady at ½@⅝c advance, with a fairly active trade, and largely in a switching way. Spot was scarce and firm, with a dull trade. Sales, 120,000 bushels, all for export, including 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Manitoba, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, free on board, afloat, on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May prices, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, nominal; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 73⅝c....Clearances hence, 31,004 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 46,979 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 5,090 bushels; in the interior, 269,914 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and irregular, but closed firmer. The early trading was at ⅝@½c decline, following the West, and on easier cables, but prices rallied ½c with wheat and closed steady at partly ½c advance. Spot was firmer through scarcity, but trading light. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 56c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels steamer mixed, to arrive, at 52c, elevator....Receipts, 2,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 32,645 bushels; in the interior, 192,562 bushels....Clearances hence, 9,071 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 37,054 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull but firm at ¼@⅜c advance, due to wheat and the West, with trading only local. Spot was in fair jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 82,-000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37½c; 25,000 bushels, do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@32½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@33½c; track mixed, 33½@34c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 36@40c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 31,500 bushels; exports, 2,808 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	3,070,000	64 1-6@64⅜	64⅝
June	130,000	64⅜@65¼	65¼
July	3,580,000	64¾@65¾	65¼
August	275,000	64⅞@65⅜	65½
September	525,000	65½@66¼	66
December	720,000	67⅝@68¼	68
Total	8,300,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	120,000	51⅝@52½	52⅛
July	190,000	51⅞@52⅜	52⅜
September	40,000	52⅜@52⅝	52⅞
Total	350,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	32½
May	115,000	32⅛@32½	32½
July	60,000	33 @33½	33¼

No. 2 white—

April		@	37
May		@	36½
Total	175,000		

FLOUR—Buyers were holding off for concessions, while millers refused to change prices to a lower basis, and moderate trade resulted. Sales, 16,400 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,100 bbls patents, 6,500 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 1,450 bbls fine at quotations; 1,950 bbls Spring patents at $3.80, 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.25@$3.50, and 450 bbls Winter straights at $3.-....Arrivals, 9,371 bbls and 11,343 sacks; exports, 6,186 bbls and 9,886 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,070 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$2.10@	2.40
No. 2	2.25@$2.40	2.35@ 2.60
No. 1	2.40@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.50	2.50@ 3.05
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.10
White wheat str'ts	....	3.10@ 3.15
Patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.30
Special brands	3.15@ 3.20	3.35@ 3.60
City patents	@	4.20
City clears	@	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	@	2.75
City supers	@	2.55
City fine	@	2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	2.10@ 2.30	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.00
Straights	3.10@ 3.25	3.40@ 3.55
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Less active and firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30@$3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and in moderate demand. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@2.80; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; Brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Light demand and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@ $4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lbs at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is well sustained and shows a fair degree of activity to trading. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is gradually working to a better position. While no material advance is expected right away, yet the impression among dealers is that affairs are getting steadily in a conservative way in favor of sellers. Most demand at present is for France; this is calling for a grade of oil a little better than prime in grade, yet not equal to butter quality, and is at a stronger price. In fact, while there are several small lots on the dock of prime yellow, offered at 27c, yet for material quantities that price is declined, with an inclination to ask 27½c. For buyers, option May, 27½c was bid and 28c asked. Upon the interest for export yesterday some lots that had been offered were practically withdrawn. It is becoming more difficult to buy off grade, and 26½c is quite firmly quoted. The sales were 100 bbls off grade yellow at 26½c, 200 bbls prime yellow at 27c, and 500 bbls a little better than prime yellow, for export, at 27½c. Crude in barrels, is nominally 24c for choice, which is scarce, and 23c for nearly prime, of which the offerings are chiefly in connection with distinctly off grades. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, has 19c bid and is held at 20c, and even 21c, in sections where full lots could be sold and which have the benefit of comparatively cheap freight rates. COCOA-NUT OIL is quiet. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@ 5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and firmly held; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair jobbing demand, and is well sustained in price; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Oil opened and highest, $2.09; lowest and closed, $2.05.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market yielded a little again, pork closing down 12 to 15, lard 3 to 7 points, and bacon 2 to 5 points, and was without especial animation. The weakness was in part owing to the lower prices for hogs. There was, however, very slow speculation, while export demands continued of a conservative character. Pending some change at the instance of packers to firmness, there is not likely to be much vitality to trading. The Continent business in lard was especially slow upon this market, and was without material life at the West, where most business appeared in the way of distributions. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 25,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was dragging in business again, both here and at the West. There were sellers here at a decline of 5 points. The export business was unimportant, and beyond this no inquiry of consequence. Cash was quoted at 7.15c, nominal; city steam was firm at 6.50@ 6.62½c, and 160 tcs taken at these prices; also 200 tcs for export, at 6.87½c. Options—No sales; April and May closed at 7.12c, nominal; July at 7.30c, nominal. Refined continued dull. Continent at 7.50c; South America, 7.90c. Compound was in moderate demand; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. At the West, April closed at 6.80c, nominal; May was at 6.87@6.90c, closing at 6.87c asked; July at 7@7.05c, closing at 7@ 7.02½c; September at 7.15@7.17½c, closing at 7.15c asked.

PORK—The West went up 12 to 15 points, and closed near the inside figures, without showing more than moderate animation, while packers were rather freer sellers through the decline for hogs. April closed at $12.17, nominal; May was at $12.20@ $12.27½, closing at $12.22; July at $12.45@ $12.52½, closing at $12.45@$12.47½; September at $12.67½@$12.80, closing at $12.70. Here there was unimportant export demand, while prices were firmly held. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON ranged on the short rib dealings at the West a trifle lower, at from 2 to 7 points, closing about steady, with moderately active trading. April closed at 6.25c, nominal; May was at 6.22½@6.25c, closing at 6.25c; July at 6.37½@6.42½c, closing at 6.40c; September at 6.52@6.55c, closing at 6.52c bid.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there has been recently considerable demand from the West. Indies for boxed clear bellies, and equal to 150,000 pounds have been taken at 7¼c. Beyond this there was not much done, with the situation as to prices unchanged. City pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—Generally prices were higher. There was a scarcity of choice grades for export, with city extra India mess, in tierces, at $18@$20. There have been sales of 900 bbls, with family at $11@$13, and packet at $9@$11. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Showed firmness as to prices, without much trading. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were fairly steady in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 35,334 head; same time last year, 49,422 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; trading slow; prices lower; $4.45@$5; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,652 head; market, 10@15c lower; $4.25@$5.10; St. Louis—Receipts, 3,678 head; lower; $4.40 @$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 4,700 head; opened 10c lower; $4.40@$4.70. Pittsburg—Active; $5@$5.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,814 head; $4.50@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weak; slow; $4.50@$4.80. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.90@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; slow; $4.70 @$5. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Business was narrowed by small offerings. There was only one lot of city, 50 hhds, on offer, for which 5c was asked; it had a bid of 4⅞c, but could be marketed at 4 15-16c. The situation was strong, but not changed from that of the day before. The demands were wholly on local wants, but these were sufficient, with the current moderate melting, for the confidence over prices. The country lots were taken up steadily but moderately, with not an oversupply; the range was 4⅞@5¼c, chiefly with 5c the price for prime; therefore was not at the usual relative difference with city; sales were 120,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅞ @5¼c. Australian was under neglect, as the at present chief consumer here always confines buying to American; there were offers to sell Australian at 5¼c.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine remained under neglect. The city presses were giving out 9c as their asking rate, yet there were out-of-town lots to be had at 8¾c. No bidding exceeded 8½c, and the West was indifferent, even at the inside figure, as preferring to work down accumulations on the moderate run of orders for compound lard. For lard stearine there was a slow market, with 9c the nominal price for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices 5 points up to 5 points down. Havre was steady at ⅛@1f higher, and Hamburg quiet at 1¼@¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,600 bags Maracaibo at 19½c for good Cucuta, and 1,100 bags Bucaramango on private terms....Option Sales—Opening: Call —11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 13.90c; September 250 bags at 14.15c, 750 bags at 14.20c; December, 250 bags at 14.25c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,250 bags at 13.90c, 1,750 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.85c; June, 500 bags at 13.75c; July, 750 bags at 14.25c, 1,000 bags at 14.15c; September, 250 bags at 14.15c; October, 250 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.20c; December, 250 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 1,500 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.10c; total, 5,750 bags.

Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for October; 40 points paid to exchange 500 bags June for July, 500 bags July exchanged for 500 bags December even; 35 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for July; total for day, 14,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	13.95@14.10	15.65@15.80
May	13.80@13.85	15.55@15.60
June	13.75@13.80	15.30@15.35
July	14.10@14.20	15.10@15.20
August	14.05@14.15	14.80@14.90
September	14.05@14.15	14.55@14.60
October	14.10@14.20	14.25@14.30
November	14.10@14.15	14.00@14.15
December	14.10@14.15	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	171,234
Arrivals	....
Total	171,234
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,854
Total stock in New-York to-day	166,380
Total stock in Baltimore	21,109
Arrivals	....
Total	21,109
Deliveries yesterday	260—20,849
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,496
Arrivals	....
Total	38,496
Deliveries yesterday	485—38,011
Total stock in other ports	....
	58,860
Total stock in United States	225,240
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 23	69,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 28	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 23	113,000
Afloat from Victoria April 17	22,000
	225,000
Total	450,240
Same time 1894	502,409

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...1.90 above No. 7	No. 6...50 above No. 7
No. 2...1.65 above No. 7	No. 7... ..above No. 7
No. 3...1.40 above No. 7	No. 8...50 below No. 7
No. 4...1.10 above No. 7	No. 9...90 below No. 7
No. 5...75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7... ..above No. 7
No. 3..2.70 above No. 7	No. 8...25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Curacao, ord's	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to f'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, fine	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21¼

Costa Rica	17 @20¾	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¾@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with the opening showing an advance of 1@6 points, through better markets abroad, but declining on reports of rains in the South, and closing barely steady, at 6@7 points loss, with local longs realizing freely. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 109 bales to spinners and 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.81@6.83	6.86	6.82	900
May	6.82@6.83	6.95	6.83	6,200
June	6.73@6.74	6.86	6.73	32,400
July	6.77@6.78	6.86	6.77	10,700
August	6.81@6.82	6.91	6.81	125,600
September	6.83@6.84	6.92	6.83	18,000
October	6.88@6.89	6.95	6.89	31,000
November	6.91@6.93	6.99	6.92	5,800
December	6.95@6.96	7.03	6.97	5,500
January	7.01@7.02	7.07	7.01	6,900
February	@	..	..	....
March	@	7.17	7.17	100
Total				242,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	682	3660	719	1162	..	..
New-Orleans	1457	7114	5019	2671	..	..
Mobile	53	711	15	43	..	..
Savannah	954	1379	900	579	..	..
Charleston	296	633	444	523	..	..
Wilmington	7	42	12	54	..	..
Norfolk	563	646	631	541	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	950	1235	50	..	..
Boston	..	1479	2163	2769	..	..
Philadelphia	1847	435	88	135	..	..
West Point	525	647	343	..	..	..
Nep't News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vel'sco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6384	17698	11569	8527	..	..
This day last week	8401	20605	14406	8840	7944	11540
This day last year	4090	9267	6967	4596	4560	4743

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Trade demand fair, but otherwise a light business at steady prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand very good and prices ruling firm, with supplies light.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2⅝
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5⅜@5½		$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	....
Head	6⅜@6¾		75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and held at full prices. Sales, 180 tons muscovado, 89° test, 2 11-16c; 11,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, for shipment, at 2¼c, cost and freight, and 18,000 bags do, 95° test, at 2 7-32c, cost and freight. Refined more active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, No. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3	11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3½	@3 11-16
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 9	3	5-16@3½
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3	@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic receipts continue very light, but trade does not improve, and the market shows weakness throughout. Prices have made no further change, but it is probable that buyers for round lots could secure additional favors. Foreign beans are having a disappointing trade and there is pressure to sell and a very uncertain tone to values. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.65; do, pea, $2.05@$2.10; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.25 @$2.45; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.60@$1.90; green peas, barrel, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—Trading continues very moderate, and receipts tend to accumulate, while the quality of stock forbids any lengthy holding. Holders are a little more anxious to stimulate buying, and while prices do not show material change the feeling is less confident.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	20	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	17½	@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16	@17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13	@15
Welsh tubs, extra	17	@17½
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@16½
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	20	@..
Creamery, firsts	18	@19
Creamery, seconds	15	@17
Creamery, thirds	12	@14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9	@11
Dairy, firsts	12½	@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8	@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10	@11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½	@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@..

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8	@14
Western—		
Creamery, June	9	@15
Factory	7	@ 9

CHEESE—New full cream receives moderate attention on the basis of 8c for large colored and white; small sizes quite plentiful, weak and neglected. Old cheese dull and weak, excepting fancy, which holds about steady on fair jobbing sales.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8	@..
State full cream, large, white, choice	8	@ 8
State full cream, fair to prime	6	@ 7½
State full cream, small, choice	8¼	@ 9
State full cream, small, fair to good	6	@ 8
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6¼	@ 7
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	5	@..
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3	@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., com	2	@ 2½
State full skims	1	@ 1½

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, large, Sept., col., f'cy	11	@11¼
State full cream, large, Sept., white, f'cy	10¼	@11
State full cream, large, choice	9¾	@10
State full cream, large, com. to fair	6	@ 8
State full cream, large, good to prime	8¼	@ 9½
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11	@11¼
State full cream, small, com. to prime	7	@10½
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, small	6¾	@ 7
State part skims, small, fair to prime	5¼	@ 6¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, large	5¼	@ 6
State part skims, fair to prime	3	@ 4½
State factory, part skims, common	2	@ 2½

EGGS—There is a slight loss of tone, due principally to a partial falling off of the speculative interest, with the offerings at 13½c. More than ample.

State and Pennsylvania	13¾	@14
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¼	@13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12¾	@13
Duck	18	@23
Goose	30	@..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet; generally held unchanged, but Baldwin a shade weaker. Florida strawberries in light receipt; choice steady, but poor lots weak; only small lots from Charleston to-day. We quote: Apples—Baldwin, per barrel, $3.50@ $4; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.50; do, russet, $2.50@$4; do, common, $2@$2.50. Strawberries—Charleston, fancy, per quart, 50@ 65c; do, poor to fair, 25@35c; do, Florida, choice, 30@40c; do, poor to fair, 15@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Home trade in evaporated apples is still very light, and with only an occasional sale for export and some pressure to sell the market is unsettled and weak. It is difficult to sell round lots of choice fruit much above the price of prime. Sun-dried apples quiet and without change; chops very firm; cores and skins steady. Small fruits quiet and easy. Fair jobbing trade in California fruits. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6¼c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 21c. Cherries, 12@12½c. Plums, State, 4½@5c. Blackberries, 5c. Apricots, 6@11½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@ 9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@ 10c.

GAME—Moderate supply of snipe and plover, and prime birds steady. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$1.75; sand snipe, 25@30c; golden plover, $2; grass plover, 50c@$1; wild ducks, as to kind and weight, 20c@$1 per pair. All game will be outlawed after this month.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Thirteen carloads on sale to-day. Demand for weighing stock was pretty good, and prices show further improvement. Ducks and geese slow and easy. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1; fowls, local and Southern, per lb, 11@11½c; do, Southern, 10½@11c; roosters, young, 10c; do, old, 7c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.25; pigeons, 25@50c.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls held a shade higher, but top quotation rather extreme. Turkeys firm. Long Island Spring ducks fairly steady. Philadelphia broilers and fowls in moderate supply and steady. Squabs unchanged. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, per lb, 10@14c; fowls, 10@11c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, Western, 8@12c; do, Long Island, young, 35@40c; chickens, Philadelphia spring, 30@40; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. We quote for frozen: Turkeys, 13@15c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 10@10½c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes are held without much change, but the outlet is limited. New stock steady. Old onions quiet and irregular. Asparagus steady on moderate supplies.

Asparagus, per dozen	$2.50@$6.50
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, per 100	8.00@10.00
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	50@ 90
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, Eastern red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.50@ 3.00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	45@ 65
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	6.00@ 8.00
Kale, per bbl	30@ 60

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Jersey, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.20@ 2.25
Canada, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.37
Scotch, per 100-lb sack	2.25@ 2.30
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.50
Peas, Charleston, basket	4.00@ 4.50
Peas, Savannah, basket	4.00@ 5.00
Peas, Savannah, crate	2.50@ 3.50
String beans, green, crate	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, wax, crate	2.25@ 2.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet, but about steady; few sales choice

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices as a Result of the Coal Trade Difficulties.

THE GENERAL LIST HOLDS FAIRLY FIRM

Stocks of the Southern Railway Score Sharp Advances — The Grangers Not Weak and the Low-Priced Specialties Well Held.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The traders met with some success to-day in their efforts to bring about the reaction which they have been working for since Monday morning. Buying by London prevented any marked impression in the early trading, but the decline came in the afternoon on the announcement that the coal Presidents had refused to grant Reading's demand for 21 per cent. of the coal output. The chief losses were in the coal stocks, Lackawanna declining 3, Delaware and Hudson 2½, Jersey Central 2, and Reading 1⅝ points. The setback to the general list was only fractional, and some stocks, notably the Southern Railway and Vanderbilt issues, were decidedly strong.

The coal situation is really the only disturbing factor in the market at present, and how long an adjustment will be deferred depends on the will of an influential faction which has not been willing in the past that Reading should be permitted to do a living business. Other companies have been able to make large dividends, while the unfortunate Reading has been forced into insolvency, and this, too, when it is recognized that Reading's capabilities of production are far in excess of those of its rivals. The prosperity of Reading means the giving up of a portion of their large profits by the other companies, and this apparently is a situation its rivals are not willing to face, even though the concession asked amounts to only one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their output. The concession is so small that its refusal, which means the continued demoralization of the trade and consequent loss to all concerned, has, justly or not, created the impression that interests outside of the trade are governing the situation—in other words, that speculative possibilities overshadow the desire to reach a settlement.

Southern Railway stocks, both common and preferred, were in good demand throughout the day, and were strong in the face of the irregularity elsewhere. The trading in the common exceeded that in any other stock on the list, and it closed 1¼ points higher, while the preferred was a point up. Missouri Pacific was also firm, and the low-priced specialties showed no marked weakness, the greatest loss being in New-England, which was down ⅞, lower. But coal should hardly be called weak. St. Paul's earnings were unsatisfactory, but no one looks for much improvement in the returns of the Granger group for some time to come yet.

The industrials were not conspicuous. Sugar was well held, and closed ⅛ higher. Chicago Gas lost a point on a relatively small volume of trading. General Electric was unchanged, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding closed ⅛ higher than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money conditions were unchanged. There was a moderate demand, but plenty of offerings to meet it. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand, with the buyers increasing in number. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months commission house acceptances, 4¼@4¾ for four months single names of choice character, 5 @5½ for the same six months to run, 6 and upward for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $100,-553,793, and the balances were $6,586,670. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $378,-009.

Money in London, on call, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm and very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—75c premium. Boston—20c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$30,502,151
Imports for the same period	14,246,516
Net exports	$16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820
Net exports to date, 1892	8,943,401

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco pf....2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf, new..2
Long Island Traction....1¼
National Starch....1
Norfolk & Western pf....1¼
Southern Railway....1⅛
Southern Railway pf....1
Western Union Beef....1½

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio....1⅜
Chicago Gas....⅞
Chicago & Northwest....⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific....⅞
Delaware & Hudson....2½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....3
Flint & P. M....¾
Manhattan Consolidated....1
New-Jersey Central....2
New-York & New-England....⅞
Philadelphia & Reading....1⅝
United States Cordage pf....1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were active and slightly irregular. The general market, however, was strong, the irregularity being mainly in the issues most largely dealt in. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s....1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois cn....2
East Tennessee Reorganization line....1
Int. & Great Northern 2d....1
Int. & Great Northern 3d....1½
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st....2
Lehigh Valley of New-York 4½s....1
Ohio & Mississippi cn., s. f....1
Oregon Improvement 1st....1
Reading general 4s....1
St. Louis Southwest 1st....1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st....1
Wabash 2d....1

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 1st....1
Northern Pacific cn 5s....1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $14,000 4s coupon, 1925, at 121, and $4,000 5s, registered, at 115⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111⅝
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	120	120½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	114⅞	115¼
5s, c., 1904	116⅛	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	106½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State securities, $24,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅛@59⅜; $10,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6⅜; $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 84, and $900 do, small, at 81.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	40	40½	40	40	39½	40¾	500
American Cotton Oil	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	27	27½	410
American Cotton Oil pf	76	76	76	76	76	77¼	100
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	114	1
*American Sugar Refining	106⅞	107	106⅛	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	24,198
*American Sugar Ref. pf	97	97¼	97	97¼	97½	98	405
*American Tobacco	99	99½	99	99	98⅝	99¼	2,453
American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	109	111	136
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	3,655
Baltimore & Ohio	56½	56¾	55½	55½	55	55½	425
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	7½	9	7½	9	9	10	300
*Bay State Gas	18	18½	18	18	..	..	1,100
Canada Southern	53½	53⅝	53	53	52½	52⅝	510
Canadian Pacific	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	44¾	45¼	106
Central Pacific	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19	3,803
Chicago Gas	73¼	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72⅝	13,745
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97⅝	7,769
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74⅝	10,970
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41⅝	6,355
C., M. & St. Paul	62¼	62⅜	61½	61⅝	61⅝	61⅞	19,240
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67¼	67½	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	3,754
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	600
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	26½	100
Consolidated Coal	30	30	30	30	30	31	100
Consolidated Gas Company	135½	135½	135	135	135	135½	3,849
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅝	127¾	128	128	128¼	2,192
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	160	159	158	158½	100
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	14⅝	208
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	41⅜	42½	1,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	7	7¼	7	7	7	7½	2,790
Dist. & C. F. 3d. in. pd.	15⅜	16	15¾	16	15⅜	16	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98¼	100
Erie Tel. & Tel.	53	53	53	53	53	53½	100
Flint & Père Marquette	14¼	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14½	7,360
General Electric	33⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞	50
Homestake	22	22	22	22	20	..	50
Illinois Central	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	91	92½	300
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8½	200
Iowa Central pf	27	27	27	27	26	27	2,240
Lachede Gas	28⅜	29	28	28	27¾	28½	600
Lake Erie & Western	20⅝	20⅜	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅝	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	77⅜	78	77¾	77¾	77½	78	500
Lake Shore	141¾	141¾	141½	141¾	141¼	141⅝	4,640
*Long Island Traction	12¾	13	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅜	3,620
Louisville & Nashville	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55½	490
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8¼	8⅜	8	8	7¾	8	1,022
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	27¼	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	20½	27	1,400
Manhattan Consolidated	118	118⅛	118	118	117½	118	525
Mexican National cts	2½	3	2¼	2¾	2⅜	3	100
Michiban Central	100⅛	100⅜	100¼	100¼	99½	100½	300
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	27¼	28	650
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48½	49¼	48½	48⅝	48¾	49¼	7,127
Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26¼	26⅝	2,610
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	17	17⅛	4,240
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	31⅝	32¼	150
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19	18½	19¼	784
Morris & Essex	160	162¼	160	162¼	29	..	1,495
*National Lead Co	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33¾	84
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼	88	89	150
National Linseed Oil	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	500
National Starch	8	9	8	9	7½	8	100
New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	10	5,312
New-Jersey Central	96⅞	97	94½	95	94¾	95	1,540
New-York Central	99½	99½	99	99	98⅝	99	16,000
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	40	40	39	39	39	39½	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14½	..	400
*N. Y., P. & O. pf.	8	8	8	8	..	..	1,950
New-York, L. E. & W.	12¼	12½	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	610
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13¼	1,225
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	36¾	37	500
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	2,210
Norfolk & Western pf	17	17	17	17	17	17½	800
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	1,812
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	1,270
Northern Pacific pf	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	20¼	20⅝	1,075
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17½	17½	100
Pacific Mail	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½	23½	23¾	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	31,510
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅞	16⅞	15	15	14⅞	15	60
Pittsburg & Western pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	29	..	110
P., C., & St. L.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	315
Pullman Palace Car Co	167¾	168	167¾	168	167½	167¾	100
Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	3¾	4	400
Quicksilver pf	19⅝	19⅝	17	19½	19½	19½	100
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	367
Rio Grande Western pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	43	43¾	3,320
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	5⅞	6	4,035
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	100
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	27	28	2
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	85	85	85	87	90	950
St. Paul & Omaha	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	34⅞	35½	600
Southern Pacific	17⅞	18	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	33,408
Southern Railway	12¾	13⅝	12½	13⅜	13¼	13⅝	8,817
Southern Railway pf	35⅞	36½	35½	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	2,490
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22	22⅜	21½	22	21⅞	22	12
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	80	80	80	80	77	85	1,500
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10	10½	800
Union Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	210
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5⅝	1,045
United States Cordage	7	7	6⅜	6⅜	6	6½	575
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	10	10½	150
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	20	20	18	19	9
United States Express	42½	42½	41½	41½	41	43	100
United States Rubber	30½	30½	30½	30½	30⅜	31	1,770
*United States Leather	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14	14½	755
*United States Leather pf	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¼	79	79½	9
U. S. of New-Jersey	235	235	235	235	..	..	1,625
Wabash	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	3,155
Wabash pf	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	3,229
Western Union Telegraph	89¼	89⅜	88¾	88¾	88¾	..	300
*Western Union Beef	10	10	10	10	10¼	10½	2,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¼	13½	13	13	13⅜	13½	100
Wisconsin Central	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4	4½	100
Total sales							292,478

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		E T, Va & Ga	
5,000	113	Cons Gold 5s	
Atch, Top & S F 4s		5,000b3	106½
40,000	73	Edison Elec Ill Co of	
5,000	73⅜	N Y 1st 5s	
1,000	73⅝	8,000	106¾
20,000	73	Erie Cons Gold 7s	
4,000	72⅝	8,000	129¼
21,000	73	Ft W & D C 1st	
9,000	73¼	2,000	70½
15,000	73	5,000	71
17,000	73⅛	5,000	70½
44,000	73¼	G B, W & St P Inc	
6,000	73⅜	10,000 5	
33,000	73¼	8,000 5½	
20,000	73⅜	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
5,000	72⅝	5,000 99¾	
19,000	72⅝	5,000 100	
10,000s20F	72⅝	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	
10,000	72⅝	20,000 83¼	
4,000	73¼	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
10,000	73	1,000 71	
2,000	72⅝	5,000 72	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		4,000 71½	
3-4s, Class A		5,000 72	
1,000	23⅝	Int & G N 3d Mtge	
60,000	23½	12,000 29	
19,000	23⅜	5,000 29½	
5,000	23½	Kan City & Pac 1st	
10,000	23¼	10,000 74	
20,000	23⅜	Kansas Pacific 6s	
14,000	23¼	Denver Division	
6,000	23⅜	Assented	
6,000	23¼	10,000s20F 107¼	
Atlan & Pac Inc		1,000 107⅛	
1,000	3¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	
Balt & O S W		5,000 106½	
1st Inc, Ser B		Kan Pac 1st Cons	
5,000	19	5,000 70	
10,000b3	20	5,000 70½	
Broadway & 7th Av		Keokuk & D M 1st	
1st Cons 5s		2,000c 97	
15,000	110½	1,000 97	
Bur, C R & N 1st		L E & W 2d 5s	
500	106½	5,000 103¼	
Collat Trust 5s		1,000 101½	
2,000	97⅞	Louis & Nash	
1,000	98¼	Unified Gold 4s	
2,000	98	9,000 79⅜	
3,000	98¼	Lo, N A & C Cons	
2,000	98⅜	6,000 97½	
Canada So 1st Gtd		5,000 98	
5,000s20F	110	Lo, N A & C G M	
Ches & O Con 5s		5,000 71¾	
12,000	109	15,000 72	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		Met Elev 1st	
44,000	76	1,000 121	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s		Met Elev 2d	
1,000	101	2,000 108½	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		Mex Int 1st 4s	
2,000	99¾	14,000 70¾	
7,000	99¾	4,000 70½	
Chi & E Ill Cons		Mex Nat 2d	
4,000	122¾	Inc 6s, B	
5,000	123	10,000 8½	
10,000	123½	Mich Cen 5s, 1902	
Chi, E & E Ill Gen 5s		1,000 108½	
7,000	100¾	Mil, L S & W 1st	
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		4,000 129½	
5,000	100⅝	Mil & N 1st, 1913	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Consolidated	
Trust Receipts		2,000 118	
20,000	46¼	Mil & St P 7s, Gold	
15,0	46	8,000 123¾	
Chi & Northwestern		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
25-Yr Deb 5s		4,000 84½	
1,000	108	7,000 85	
30-Yr Deb 5s		1,000 84¾	
1,000	105¾	6,000 84⅞	
Chi & Northwestern		3,000 85	
Cons 7s		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
11,000	139	20,000 59⅛	
C, R I & P Ext 5s		25,000 59	
1,000	102¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
1,000	102⅜	11,000 87¼	
C, R I & P Deb 5s		24,000 87⅜	
30,000	90¼	N Y Cent 1st, Coup	
2,000	90	30,000 123½	
10,000	90½	N Y Cent 1st, Reg	
Chi & W Ind G M		20,000 122½	
1,000	116¼	N Y Cent Deb 5s	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s		3,000 106¼	
2,000	95	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
Clev, Lor & W 1st		2,000 102	
1,000	104½	20,000 102¼	
13,000	105¼	1,000 101¾	
7,000	105½	4,000 101½	
1,000	105¾	N Y Elev 1st	
10,000	106	2,000 108¾	
Colorado Mid 1st		N Y, L E & W	
10,000	73	New 2d Consol	
Colorado Mid 4s		D M & C Cts Stpd	
1,000	24	10,000 65	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		5,000 64¾	
5,000	92½	10,000 64⅝	
1,000	93	N Y, N H & H 4s	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Cons Deb Certs	
3,000	84¾	6,000 139½	
East Tenn Reor		Small Bonds	
Lien 4-5s		5,880 138⅝	
15,000	84	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
Dul & Iron R 1st		5,000 111	
4,000	94¾		
Total sales			$2,962,300

Nor Pac Term 1st		St L & Ir Mt 5s	
2,000	101	5,000	77¾
10,000	100¾	35,000	78
North Pac 2d, Coup		15,000	78½
10,000	91⅜	St L & San Fr 2d	
Nor Pac 3d, Coup		Class B	
20,000	60	1,000	113¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s		1,000	113¼
5,000	33	St L S W 1st	
25,000	33⅜	10,000	73½
10,000	33¼	5,000	73⅜
10,000	33	5,000	74
5,000s3	33	St L S W 2d Inc	
3,000	33⅛	5,000	28
2,000	33	16,000	28¼
5,000	33¼	10,000	28¾
52,000	33	15,000	28¼
113,000	32¼	5,000	28¾
10,000	32⅜	6,000	28¼
37,000	32	St Paul & Dul 2d	
Trust Receipts		5,000	102¼
25,000	32⅜	St Paul, M & M 1st	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes		Consolidated 6s	
11,000	79	10,000	118¼
9,000	80	San A & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	79	14,000	61¾
Nor Pac & Mon 1st		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
2,000	34½	2,000	97¼
1,000	35	3,000	97¾
1,000	35⅛	1,000	98
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		So Pac of Cal 5s	
5,000	91¼	Consolidated	
6,000	91½	11,000	90¼
Ohio & Miss Cons		So Pac, N Mex 1st	
39,000	108	10,000	101⅜
1,000	107¼	So Ry 1st 5s	
Ohio & M Con S F		20,000	89½
11,000	108	2,000	89½
Ohio Southern 1st		5,000	89½
4,000	94	5,000	89¾
10,000	93¾	2,000	89⅝
Ohio So G M 4s		3,000	89⅝
8,000	50	3,000	89⅝
3,000	50¼	2,000	89⅛
7,000	50¾	7,000	89⅜
1,000	50¾	1,000	89⅞
Ore Imp 1st		2,000	90
3,000	100	8,000	89⅞
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		42,000	90
10,000	51	Tenn C, I & R 6s	
Ore R & N 1st		Tnn Div 6s	
11,000	110	1,000	84
Ore S L & U N Con		Birm Div 1st	
10,000	42	1,000	85
Trust Receipts		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
42,000	42	10,000	89½
Ore S L & Utah N		10,000	89⅝
Collat Trust 5s		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
13,000	4	5,000	26⅝
20,000	21½	10,000	26⅞
Peo G & C Chi		5,000	27
1st Cons 6s		21,000	26⅞
14,000	91	2,000	26¾
Phil & Reading		20,000	26⅜
1st Pf Inc		18,000	26¾
5,000	31½	Tol, A A & Cad 6s	
30,000	32	Trust Co Certs	
35,000	32⅛	1,000	89
10,000	32	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
10,000	31⅞	3,000	76¼
20,000	32	Tol, St L & K C 1st	
10,000	31⅞	Trust Co Certs	
25,000	31½	2,000	62
15,000	31¼	Union Elev 1st 6s	
60,000	31	6,000	97
10,000	31½	10,000	97½
15,000	31	Union Pac 6s, 1896	
2d Pf Inc		2,000	104⅝
10,000	18	Union Pac 1st, 1897	
5,000	17½	7,000b3	105
3d Pf Inc		2,000	104¾
5,000	13½	Union Pac 1st, 1899	
15,000	13⅝	12,000	106
25,000	13½	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	
10,000	12⅞	1,000SF	96
10,000	12¾	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
Phil & Read Gen 4s		1,000	93½
6,000	77	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
Trust Receipts		10,000	35½
20,000	68½	Wabash 1st 5s	
15,000	68¾	2,000	106½
10,000	68¾	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
5,000	68⅝	3,000	70½
5,000	68	5,000	70½
5,000	68¼	10,000	70⅝
30,000	68¼	85,000	71
10,000	68¾	5,000	71¼
1,000	68	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
Phil & Read Defd Inc		25,000	26
20,000	3⅞	West Shore Gtd 4s	
Rio Grande W 1st		5,000	105⅜
20,000	71¼	2,000	105¼
35,000	71½	Registered	
12,000	71¾	500	105¾
6,000	71⅞	W U Col Trust 5s	
42,000	72	3,000	108⅜
St L, A & H 1st 5s		7,000	108½
2,000	105	Wis Cen Co 1st	
St L & S F G M 6s		5,000	54
1,000s3	108	5,000	54½
St L & Iron Mt		16,000	55
Ark Branch 1st		2,000	54½
2,000	103¼		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Tel. & Cable Co	91½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅛
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Cedar F. & M.	4	8
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	63
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	97	98
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	9	10
Minn. Iron	46	50
Nat. St. 1st pf	44	..
Nat. St. 2d pf	26	35
N. Y. & N. H.	200	203
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	69
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	30
Norfolk Southern	61½	..
Ohio Southern	15	20
Ont. Mining	10	12
Oregon Imp	10	12½
Oregon R. & N.	17	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	..
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117¾	118½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	158
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Col. & H. Coal	6	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf	65	..
Com. Cable	140	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	20	..
Det. Gas	20	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	..
Evansville & T. H.	40	50
F. & P. M. pf	38	40
Great Northern pf	103	105
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅞	1⅛
G. B. & W. pf, t. r.	1½	2½
Kan. & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & D. M.	3	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede G. pf	85	86
Long Island	83½	84½
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6

	Bid.	Asked.
Peoria & East	47¾	5½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	49
P., F. W. & C.	157	160
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	..
Rens. & Saratoga	180	185
R., W. & O.	114

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER Trust Co.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 88, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1929	2182	2519	2713	3137
216	1389	1740	1942	2319	2557	2759	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1748	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
498	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.
August Belmont, John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
John E. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

FORT WAYNE (IND.) GAS 6s,
INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) GAS 6s,
UNION ELEVATED R. R. (B'KLYN) 2nds,
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. R'Y CO. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 150,062, for eight (8) shares LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY stock in name of Henry Pepper, dated November 28, 1890. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Financial.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 214 (two hundred and fourteen) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

62	10393	12595	15329	17686
104	10443	12626	15352	17744
110	10464	12692	15358	17748
163	10492	12748	15517	17832
7763	10524	12817	15566	17916
7782	10555	12876	15661	17934
7786	10571	12912	15688	17937
7798	10774	12915	15704	17961
7825	10895	12965	15781	18012
7895	10964	12968	15771	18073
8010	10990	13041	15808	18142
8019	11048	13084	15895	18255
8057	11057	13140	16027	18385
8063	11085	13343	16104	18407
8093	11230	13461	16117	18446
8174	11295	13606	16123	18559
8373	11328	13713	16159	18708
8463	11378	13822	16204	18845
8587	11519	13941	16268	18868
8696	11521	14058	16305	18904
8714	11564	14514	16358	18916
8731	11575	14523	16426	18962
8940	11650	14524	16476	19093
9084	11655	14712	16621	19179
9109	11664	14733	16640	19342
9110	11681	14743	16678	19470
9129	11685	14744	16888	19504
9150	11779	14838	16897	19506
9166	11836	14891	16934	19535
9168	11867	14949	17061	19568
9200	11883	14957	17085	19582
9314	11920	15008	17111	19589
9405	11924	15028	17158	19613
9430	11953	15058	17340	19614
9457	12014	15072	17341	19735
9476	12025	15105	17418	19776
9511	12127	15121	17436	19892
9711	12184	15147	17487	19903
9947	12240	15185	17513	19925
10072	12266	15187	17520	19943
10192	12376	15189	17524	19962
10201	12416	15303	17531	19991
10256	12536	15326	17535	

have this day, Friday, March 22, 1895, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1895, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.
I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated.
Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of March, 1895.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public,
New-York County.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.
The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.
This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.
Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.
EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.

Have Removed
to
38 WALL ST.
Storage Vaults For
OLD BOOKS,
VOUCHERS, &c.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co.

ATCHISON NEW 4%
General and Adjustment Bonds,
ALSO PREFERRED STOCK WHEN ISSUED,
Bought and Sold.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
Members New-York Stock Exchange,
29 BROAD ST.

WILL SOME ONE PROVIDE A COLLEGE student with money and take out a life insurance policy for security? References. Address L. F., Box 151 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.
N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.
April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 18, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 13, 1895, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 88th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1st, and reopened on Wednesday, May 22d.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.
By order of the board.
HENRY M. McLAREN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Dividends.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.
Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Colorado, the undersigned will, on and after May 1st next, at their office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York City, pay the following bonds and coupons:
Coupons due March 1st, 1895, on Colorado Midland Railway Co. Equipment 7 per cent. Bonds.
Colorado Midland Railway Co. 7 per cent. Equipment Bonds drawn for payment on March 1st, 1895, numbers whereof have heretofore been advertised.
Coupons due July 1st, 1894, and January 1st, 1895, on Busk Tunnel Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York, April 24, 1895.
ALDACE L. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON, } Receivers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mtge. 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R'Y CO. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec't'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 13, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 2 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAY AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1895, payable April 30th, 1895. Preferred stock transfer books close April 23d, reopen May 1st.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., April 18th, 1895.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
Near 5th Av.
DEPOSITORY STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 23, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3) THREE PER CENT., free of all tax, payable May 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 East 42d St.
New-York, April 24, 1895.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will remain closed to May 2.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, April 23d, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL & IRON CO., and on the CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO., will be paid on and after that date at the Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.
H. AMY & CO.
New-York, April 1, 1895.

Thinks Creditors Will Be Paid in Full.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Controller Eckels has received a preliminary report from Bank Examiner Dooley on the condition of the closed First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn. From it he has decided to place the bank in the hands of a permanent receiver.
Examiner Dooley reports that the assets are about $440,000, and there is due depositors and other banks, $300,000, and from these figures Controller Eckels thinks all the creditors will be finally paid in full.
If the estimate as to missing paper and forged paper is found to be correct, the bank's capital of $100,000 and surplus of $25,000 is wiped out.

Shot the Man Who Drugged Him.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 24.—Harry Frazier, proprietor of the Northern Hotel bar, was fatally shot yesterday by P. D. Page of Mitchel, S. D., owner of a large ranch and a member of one of the best families in Milwaukee. Page came here April 12 with W. A. Hager, a Chicago attorney. Hager says Frazier and his friends were drugging Page to get his money. Page's father was formerly Chief of Police, and afterward Mayor of Milwaukee, and his uncle, Hiram Barber, is a Master in Chancery in Chicago. Frazier will die.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION

Full Text of Chief Justice Fuller's Opinion Made Public.

WHY THE LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

A Long and Learned Discussion of the Term "Direct Tax"—Views of Some of the Constitutionmakers.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The full text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the income tax cases—Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Hyde vs. The Continental Trust Company—which was announced in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 8th inst., has just been made public. With the statement of the cases as presented in the bills filed by Pollock and Hyde, and the contentions of counsel thereon, the opinion makes a document of 15,000 words. Proceeding to the expression of opinion the Chief Justice said:

The jurisdiction of a court of equity to prevent any threatened breach of trust in the misapplication or diversion of the funds of a corporation by illegal payments out of its capital or profits has been frequently sustained. As in Dodge vs. Woolsey, this bill proceeds on the ground that the defendants would be guilty of such breach of trust or duty in voluntarily making returns for the imposition of and paying an unconstitutional tax; and also on allegations of threatened multiplicity of suits and irreparable injury.
The objection of adequate remedy at law was not raised below, nor is it now raised by appellees, if it could be entertained at all at this stage of the proceedings; and, so far as it was within the power of the Government to do so, the question of jurisdiction, for the purposes of the cases, was explicitly waived on the argument. The relief sought was in respect of voluntary action by the defendant company, and not in respect of the assessment and collection themselves. Under these circumstances we should not be justified in declining to proceed to judgment upon the merits.
Since the opinion in Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cranch, 137, 177, was delivered, it has not been doubted that it is within judicial competency, by express provisions of the Constitution or by necessary inference and implication, to determine whether a given law of the United States is or is not made in pursuance of the Constitution and to hold it valid or void accordingly.

What Marshall Said.

"If," said Chief Justice Marshall, "both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution; or conformably to the Constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of the judicial duty."
And the Chief Justice added that the doctrine "that courts must close their eyes on the Constitution, and see only the law," would subvert the very foundation of all written Constitutions.
Necessarily the power to declare a law unconstitutional is always exercised with reluctance; but the duty to do so, in a proper case, cannot be declined, and must be discharged in accordance with the deliberate judgment of the tribunal in which the validity of the enactment is directly drawn in question.
The contention of the complainant is:
First—That the law in question, in imposing a tax on the income or rents of real estate, imposes a tax upon the real estate itself; and in imposing a tax on the interest or other income of bonds or other personal property held for the purposes of income or ordinarily yielding income, imposes a tax upon the personal estate itself; that such tax is a direct tax and void because imposed without regard to the rule of apportionment; and that by reason thereof the whole law is invalidated.
Second—That the law is invalid because imposing indirect taxes in violation of the constitutional requirements of uniformity; and therein also violation of the implied limitation upon taxation that all tax laws must apply equally, impartially, and uniformly to all similarly situated.
Under the second head it is contended that the rule of uniformity is violated, in that the law taxes the income of certain corporations, companies, and associations, no matter how created or organized, at a higher rate than the incomes of individuals or partnerships derived from precisely similar property or business; in that it exempts from the operation of the act and from the burden of taxation numerous corporations, companies, and associations having similar property and carrying on similar business to those expressly taxed; in that it denies to individuals deriving their income from shares in certain corporations, companies, and associations the benefit of the exemption of $4,000 granted to other persons interested in similar property and business; in the exemption of $4,000; in the exemption of building and loan associations, savings banks, mutual life, fire, marine, and accident insurance companies, existing solely for the pecuniary profit of their members; these and other exemptions being alleged to be purely arbitrary and capricious, justified by no public purpose and of such magnitude as to invalidate the entire enactment, and on other particulars.
Third—That the law is invalid so far as imposing a tax upon income received from State and municipal bonds.
The Constitution provides that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to numbers, and that no direct tax shall be laid, except according to the enumeration provided for; and, also, that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The Constitutional Compromise.

The men who framed and adopted that instrument had just emerged from the struggle for independence, whose rallying cry had been that "Taxation and representation go together."
The States were about, for all national purposes, embraced in the Constitution, to become one, united under the same sovereign authority, and governed by the same laws; but, as they still retained their jurisdiction over all persons and things within their territorial limits, except where surrendered to the General Government or restrained by the Constitution, they were careful to see to it that taxation and representation should go together, so that the sovereignty reserved should not be impaired, and that when Congress, and especially the House of Representatives, where it was specifically provided that all revenue bills must originate, voted a tax upon property it should be with the consciousness, and under the responsibility, that in so doing the tax so voted would proportionately fall upon the immediate constituents of those who imposed it.
More than this, by the Constitution, the States not only gave to the Nation the concurrent power to tax persons and property directly, but they surrendered their own power to levy taxes on imports and to regulate commerce. All the thirteen were seaboard States, but they varied in maritime importance, and differences existed between them in population, in wealth, in the character of property, and of business interests. Moreover, they looked forward to the coming of new States from the great West into the vast empire of their anticipations. So, when the wealthier States, as between themselves and their less favored associates, and all as between themselves and those who were to come, gave up for the common good the great sources of revenue derived through commerce they did so in reliance on the protection afforded by restrictions on the grant of power.
Thus, in the matter of taxation, the Constitution recognizes the two great classes of direct and indirect taxes, and lays down two rules by which their imposition must be governed, namely: The rule of apportionment as to direct taxes, and the rule of uniformity as to duties, imposts, and excises.
The rule of uniformity was not prescribed to the exercise of the power granted by the first paragraph of Section 8, to lay and collect taxes, because the rule of apportionment as to taxes had already been laid down in the third paragraph of the second section.
And altogether there have been from time to time intimations that there might be some tax which was not a direct tax nor included under the words 'Duties, imposts, and excises,' such a tax for more than 100 years of national existence has as yet remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the stress of particular circumstances has invited thorough investigation into sources of revenue.

Taxation of Rents.

The first question to be considered is whether tax on the rents or income of real estate is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. Ordinarily all taxes paid primarily by persons who can shift the burden upon some one else, or who are under no legal compulsion to pay them, are considered indirect taxes; but a tax upon property holders in respect of their estates, whether real or personal, or of the income yielded by such estates, and the payment of which cannot be avoided, is a direct tax.
Nevertheless, it may be admitted that, although this definition of direct taxes is prima facie correct, and to be applied in the consideration of the question before us, yet that the Constitution may bear a different meaning, and that such different meaning must be recognized. But in arriving at any conclusion upon this point, we are at liberty to refer to the historical circumstances attending the framing and adoption of the Constitution as well as the entire frame and scheme of the instrument, and the consequences naturally attendant upon the one construction or the other.
We inquire, therefore, what, at the time the Constitution was framed and adopted, were recognized as direct taxes?
What did those who framed and adopted it understand the terms to designate and include?
We must remember that the fifty-five members of the Constitutional Convention were men of great sagacity, fully conversant with governmental problems, deeply conscious of the nature of their task, and profoundly convinced that they were laying the foundations of a vast future empire.
To many in the Assembly the work of the great French Magistrate on the "Spirit of Laws," of which Washington with his own hand had copied an abstract by Madison, was the favorite manual; some of them had made an analysis of all Federal Governments in ancient and modern times, and a few were well versed in the best English, Swiss and Dutch writers on government. They had immediately before them the example of Great Britain, and they had a still better school of political wisdom in the Republican Constitutions of their several States, which many of them had assisted to frame.
The Federalist demonstrates the value attached by Hamilton, Madison and Jay to historical experience, and shows that they had made a careful study of many forms of government. Many of the framers were particularly versed in the literature of the period—Franklin, Wilson, and Hamilton for example.

The Fathers Were Well Posted.

They were, of course, familiar with the modes of taxation pursued in the several States. From the report of Oliver Wolcott, when Secretary of the Treasury, on direct taxes, to the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1796, it appears that prior to the adoption of the Constitution nearly all the States imposed a poll tax, taxes on land, on cattle of all kinds, and various kinds of personal property, and that, in addition, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New-Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina assessed their citizens upon their profits from professions, trades, and employments.
Congress, under the articles of confederation, had no actual operative powers of taxation. It could call upon the States for their respective contributions or quotas as previously determined on, but in case of the failure or omission of the States to furnish such contribution, there were no means of compulsion, as Congress had no power whatever to lay any tax upon individuals. This imperatively demanded a remedy, but the opposition to granting the power of direct taxation in addition to the substantially exclusive power of laying imposts and duties was so strong that it required the convention, in securing effective powers of taxation to the Federal Government, to use the utmost care and skill to so harmonize conflicting interests that the ratification of the instrument could be obtained.
Quoting from the history of the discussion in the convention of the subject of taxation, the Chief Justice said:
In the course of the debates and after the motion of Mr. Ellsworth that the first census be taken in three years after the meeting of the Congress had been adopted, Mr. Madison records: "Mr. King asked what was the precise meaning of direct taxation. No one answered."
But Mr. Gerry immediately moved to amend by the insertion of the clause that "From the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a census shall be taken, all moneys for supplying the public Treasury by direct taxation shall be raised from the general States, according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first branch." This left for the time the matter of collection to the States.
Mr. Langdon objected that this would bear unreasonably hard against New-Hampshire, and Mr. Martin said that direct taxation should not be used but in cases of absolute necessity, and then the States would be the best judges of the mode.
Thus was accomplished one of the great compromises of the Constitution, resting on the doctrine that the right of representation ought to be conceded to every community on which a tax is to be imposed, but crystallizing it in such form as to allay jealousies in respect of the future balance of power; to reconcile conflicting views in respect of the enumeration of slaves, and to remove the objection that, in adjusting a system of representation between the States, regard should be had to their relative wealth, since those who were to be most heavily taxed ought to have a proportionate influence in the Government.

Observations by Madison.

The compromise, in embracing the power of direct taxation, consisted not simply in including part of the slaves in the enumeration of the population, but in providing that as between State and State, such taxation should be proportioned to representation. The establishment of the same rule for the apportionment of taxes, as for regulating the proportion of representatives, observed Mr. Madison in No. 54 of the Federalist, was by no means founded on the same principle; for, as to the former, it had reference to the proportion of wealth, and although in respect of that it was in ordinary cases a very unfit measure, it "had too recently obtained the general sanction of America not to have found a ready reference with the convention," while the opposite interests of the States, balancing each other, would produce impartiality in enumeration. By prescribing this rule, Hamilton wrote (Federalist, No. 36,) that the door was "shut to partiality or oppression," and "the abuse of this power of taxation to have been provided against with guarded circumspection," and obviously the operation of direct taxation on every State tended to prevent resort to that mode of supply, except under pressure of necessity, and to promote prudence and economy in expenditure.
We repeat that the right of the Federal Government to directly assess and collect its own taxes, at least until after requisitions upon the States had been made and failed, was one of the chief points of conflict, and Massachusetts, in ratifying, recommended the adoption of an amendment in these words: "That Congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the moneys arising from the impost and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then until Congress shall have first made a requisition upon the States to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislatures of the States shall think best."
And in this, South Carolina, New-York, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island concurred."

A Case in Point.

After quoting further from the debates to show the ground taken by various prominent members of the convention upon the subject of taxes, the Chief Justice proceeded to consider the first case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States involving the question of direct taxes—Hylton versus United States, 3 Dall., 171, decided in March, 1796. The court held the act to be constitutional, because, not laying a direct tax. Chief Justice Ellsworth and Mr. Justice Cushing took no part in the decision, and Mr. Justice Wilson gave no reasons.
"It will be perceived," said Chief Justice Fuller, "that each of the Justices, while suggesting doubt whether anything but a capitation or a land tax was a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, distinctly avoided expressing an opinion upon that question or laying down a comprehensive definition, but confined his opinion to the case before the court.
The general line of observation was obviously influenced by Mr. Hamilton's brief for the Government, in which he said: "The following are presumed to be the only direct taxes: Capitation or poll taxes, taxes on lands and buildings, and general assessments, whether on the whole property of individuals or on their whole real or personal estate. All else must of necessity be considered as indirect taxes."
Mr. Hamilton also argued: "If the meaning of the word 'excise' is to be sought in a British statute, it will be found to include the duty on carriages, which is there considered as an 'excise.' An argument results from this, though not perhaps a conclusive one, yet where so important a distinction in the Constitution is to be realized, it is fair to seek the meaning of terms in the statutory language of that country from which our jurisprudence is derived."
If the question had related to an income tax, the reference would have been fatal, as such taxes have been always classed by the law of Great Britain as direct taxes.
The terms of the acts of 1798, 1813, and 1815, the two latter being attributable to the war of 1812, levying direct taxes, and those of 1861-70, levying taxes on incomes, were described by the Chief Justice, and he concluded this part of the opinion by saying:
"The differences between the latter acts and that of Aug. 15, 1894, call for no remark in this connection. These acts grew out of the war of the rebellion, and were, to use the language of Mr.

MRS. COX AS A WITNESS

Her Sharp Comments Embarrass Lawyer Wellman.

SHE WANTS $70,000 FOR INJURIES

Ehrich Brothers Allege Attempted Blackmail—The Plaintiff Formerly Known as Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks.

Francis L. Wellman and Mrs. J. Townsend Cox had a pleasant half hour yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson.

Mr. Wellman is counsel for Ehrich Brothers, the dry goods merchants, who are being sued by Mrs. Cox for $70,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by her while shopping in their Sixth Avenue store.

Mrs. Cox, who was formerly known as Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks, has figured rather extensively as a litigant, and is not unknown to fame in other directions. Ehrich Brothers allege that her suit is simply a blackmailing scheme, and to prove this, if possible, Mr. Wellman, in cross-examining Mrs. Cox, went at length into her history. He brought out the fact that she had sued Cassius Read, formerly proprietor of the Hoffman House, for $50,000 damages, charging him with having led her daughter astray. The daughter also sued Mr. Read for $50,000 damages. Mr. Wellman also elicited the information that Mr. Read had contributed largely toward the support of Mrs. Cox and her daughter, the two living for a time in a house at 129 Fifth Avenue, for which they paid $525 a month rent. Many other interesting facts were also forced from the plaintiff, but in giving this information she gave Mr. Wellman an occasional answer that caused roars of laughter at that gentleman's expense, and left him for the time being very much embarrassed and all but helpless.

In her complaint Mrs. Cox alleges that she is partially paralyzed and is suffering from half a dozen complaints. But her mental faculties apparently remain unimpaired, a sharper witness having rarely been seen on the stand. She is a short, stout woman, about sixty years old, with a pleasant, intelligent face, crowned by a mass of white hair. She says that while she was in Ehrich Brothers' store on Jan. 4, 1892, four men carrying a big table passed through the aisle where she was standing with one of her daughters, Mrs. Lillian Lawrence. She was struck in the back with one of the sharp corners of the table, Mrs. Cox asserts, and all the ills from which she is now suffering developed afterward, in consequence of the injury she sustained.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney is counsel for Mrs. Cox, and after he had elicited the story of the alleged injury from his client, Mrs. Cox was turned over to the tender mercies of Mr. Wellman. She said, in answer to questions, that she at one time had been housekeeper at the old New-York Hotel, and afterward lived with her daughter at 56 Lexington Avenue.

"The proprietor of that place paid you money to leave, did he not?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"No, Sir; I found it was an improper place, and I made the proprietor pay me back the advance that I had paid him, and I left of my own accord," said Mrs. Cox.

"You know what a confidence woman is?"

"Yes."

"Of course. You were the friend of the queen of confidence women, Bertha Heyman, who is now in prison?" said Mr. Wellman.

Mrs. Cox indignantly denied this. She said she had simply been one of the Heyman woman's victims.

"You got Cassius Read to discount your notes, and when he refused after a time to continue doing so you sued him, did you not?" was Mr. Wellman's next question.

"Yes," admitted the witness with apparent reluctance.

"You had your daughter write him that you had procured a pistol and would kill him if he did not discount a note for $1,000?"

"I did not have my daughter write a letter of any kind," answered Mrs. Cox.

"But she did write a letter?"

"I think she did."

"And you did procure a pistol?"

"Yes, I did," was the answer defiantly.

"You sued the lawyer on the other side in the Read case for $15,000 for slander?" said Mr. Wellman.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cox.

"And the suit has never been tried?"

"No, I believe not."

"You also sued a New-York newspaper for $10,000 damages for libel?"

"My lawyer did."

"An that suit has never been tried?"

"I believe not."

"Did you ever see R. G. Dun & Co.'s account of you?"

"No, I never did."

"Well you ought to look it up," commented Mr. Wellman.

"You kept the Baldwin House at Newburg?"

"Yes."

"And left there in the middle of the night to escape your creditors?"

"No, Sir. I left in open daylight."

Mrs. Cox also admitted keeping hotels in Asbury Park, N. J., and College Point, L. I., but she denied having fled from those places to avoid creditors.

"Why did you change your name from Cocks to Cox?"

"From choice."

"Wasn't it to hide your identity from the tradespeople whom you owed everywhere?"

"No, I simply changed it from choice."

"After running up bills as Mrs. Cocks did you not afterward run up accounts with the same people under the name of Mrs. J. Townsend Cox?"

"Not that I know of."

"You were connected with the Mutual Reserve and Endowment Association, of which D. J. H. Durlin was president?"

"I was Secretary of the woman's division."

"How long did you know Durlin?"

"About sixteen years."

"The Mutual Association was suppressed by the authorities of this State?"

"Yes. It removed to Philadelphia."

"What became of Durlin?"

"He went to Philadelphia."

"He was sent to jail, and is there now, isn't he?" demanded Mr. Wellman.

"Yes; he is, I believe."

Mr. Wellman went into Durlin's record and Mrs. Cox's connection with his schemes until the witness finally said:

"There is much to be said about lots of people. Many of your best efforts have been very severely criticised, Mr. Wellman. Supposing some one went into your record, you would make a very poor showing indeed."

There was a roar of laughter, even the Justice smiling. Mr. Wellman tried to take it cheerfully and remarked:

"Well, I am not in jail, at any rate."

"No," snapped the witness, "but I've no doubt you'll get there."

There came another burst of laughter. Later on Mrs. Cox turned on her questioner once more, saying very calmly, but severely:

"Mr. Wellman, you must be suffering from senile dementia."

The case will go on to-day.

SAYS IT IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

George Norris Seeks an Injunction Against an Electric Light Plant.

George Norris thinks the electric light plant of the United States Illuminating Company, in Stanton Street, is a public nuisance, and, through counsel, he applied to Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the company from continuing its operations.

Mr. Norris owns the property at 34 Stanton Street, next door to the company's building. He asserts that the noise and vibrations caused by the operation of the machinery constitute a public nuisance, and render the buildings in the immediate vicinity utterly worthless for the purpose of dwellings. A number of affidavits by people who reside in the neighborhood were presented in support of this contention.

The statements contained in these affidavits were refuted by others, presented in behalf of the company, including several by persons who had signed affidavits for Mr. Norris, and who declared that they were not aware of the contents of the affidavits when they signed them for him. The statement was also made that Mr. Norris had only purchased the property about two months ago, whereas the company had been operating its plant there for about twelve years.

Justice Lawrence, in taking the papers, intimated that he did not think sufficient cause had been shown for the granting of an injunction as Mr. Norris must have known the condition of affairs when he purchased the property, but he reserved his decision.

Wants an Assignment Vacated.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, heard testimony yesterday in the suit brought by Simon Sturm to have the assignment of the dry goods firm of M. Rosendorf & Son set aside.

The firm assigned on Nov. 10, 1893, and Sturm and other creditors instiutted proceedings to vacate the assignment on the ground that it was made with the intention of defrauding creditors.

The firm of M. Rosendorf & Son was one of the oldest in the city. The firm was rated at $100,000 in the commercial agencies. Mr. Rosendorf, the senior member, transferred a considerable portion of his property to banks from which he had borrowed money, and made the assignment to his brother, William Rosendorf, to settle a claim. No provision was made for the wholesalers, to whom about $50,000 was due. The Sheriff seized the stock of the firm and sold it at auction.

Business was resumed in the Grand Street store, with Joseph Levy as nominal owner, but the old signs were not removed.

The case will be continued to-day.

Ignored in Her Mother's Will.

Mrs. Eliza A. Whitney was entirely ignored in the will of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, and she has brought an action in the Supreme Court against her sister, Helen M. Britton, for the purpose of setting aside the will.

Mrs. Lee died on Jan. 10, 1893. She left property valued at about $25,000, and made Mrs. Britton sole legatee of her fortune and sole executrix of her will.

Mrs. Whitney declares that her mother was of unsound mind at the time she signed the paper, and incapable of executing it, and also that the execution of the document was procured by fraud and undue influence.

A Nicaragua Canal Company's Affairs.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court handed down a final decree yesterday settling the receiver's accounts of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

The report of Arthur H. Masten, one of the Masters of the Court appointed to examine the accounts, showed the aggregate approved indebtedness of the corporation to be $574,650.32. The final report of the receiver, Thomas B. Atkins, showed a balance in his hands of $264,026.63.

The final account of the proceedings of the receiver is declared judicially settled, and he is authorized to disburse the balance as ordered and directed by the court.

New-York Hotel Accounts Correct.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has made a report as referee to the Supreme Court, passing upon the accounts of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which was appointed receiver of the old New-York Hotel property in 1889, in proceedings which were brought by Eleanor K. Jay for a partition of the property.

The property was sold for $1,300,000. Various objections to the accounts of the receiver were presented before the referee, who has overruled them all, and finds that the accounts are correct and should be approved.

G. W. La Rue Wins a Slander Suit.

The suit of George W. La Rue of this city, against Arthur B. Cumner of Boston, for $50,000, for alleged slander, was on trial yesterday before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court.

The complaint charged that Cumner had told certain persons that "La Rue was discharged from the Crocker-Wheeler Company's employ because he was a thief, and had made collections for the company, and not turned in the money."

The jury returned a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff.

Disagreement in the Dueber Suit.

There was a disagreement of the jury yesterday in the suit of the Dueber Watch Case Company against the Waltham Watch Company and ten other watch concerns in which the Dueber Company sought to recover $500,000 damages for alleged conspiracy to injure its business.

The jury stood three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant. The members remained out all night.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Charles Kennegessor, sixteen years old, who has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions, charged with manslaughter in the first degree, was acquitted yesterday. Kennegessor and another boy, Charles Jerolomon, had a fight on the pier at the foot of East Fifth Street. The defendant struck Jerolomon, knocking him down. The boy's skull was fractured.

—A jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, yesterday returned a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff in the action of Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank of this city, against the International Great Railroad Company of Texas for injuries received in stepping on a defective car step at Lytle, Texas, on May 10, 1893.

—After being out all night, the jury before whom Policeman Gunnion was tried, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of assault in the third degree, yesterday, reported that they could not agree. Recorder Goff discharged the jury.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 248—Hiram Barney, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph H. White, et al.—Mandate granted on motion of Frederic D. McKenney, for withdrawing writ of error.

No. 317—John Bruce Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 305—John M. Boyd, appellant, vs. the Janesville Hay Tool Company et al.—Argument continued by Charles T. Benedict for the appellant, by Charles N. Offield for the appellees, and concluded by Curtis T. Benedict for the appellant.

No. 306—Ozias W. Shipman, plaintiff in error, vs. the Scottsville Central Mining Company.—Argued by Frederic D. McKenney for the plaintiff in error, and by J. Holsworth Gordon for the defendant in error.

The calendar for Thursday, April 25, will be as follows: Nos. 308, 310, (and 311 and 312,) 313, 314, 316, 322, (and 323,) 324, 325, 327.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—44—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 98—Hunter vs. same. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 67—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 68—United States vs. Selgo. 69—Same vs. Garcia. 82—Marsland vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 37—Langdon vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 55—McDonald vs. Press Publication Company. 97—Roser vs. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Company. 110—Hackettstown National Bank vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 111—First National Bank vs. same. 112—Merchants' National Bank vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Board of Education, &c., of the Town of Waterford, appellant, vs. First National Bank of Richfield Springs, et al., appellant, Alexander G. Cunningham, respondent.—Argued by J. W. Houghton and J. W. Verbeck for appellants, G. B. Wellington for respondent.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, appellant, vs. National Bank of the Republic of New-York.—Argued by C. A. Black for appellant, G. S. Hastings for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 236, 191, 9, 115, 194, 276, 202, 214.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Louis vs. Bailey.

Class IV.—2—MacRae vs. Graham. 3—Matter of J. S. Conover Company.

Class VII.—4—Elkus vs. Silverman. 5—McDonnell vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 6—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 7—Stirn vs. Schoenhert. 8—Kearney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9—D'Hauteville vs. same.

Class VIII.—10—Lichtigoe vs. Minerva Publishing Company. 11—Hanfield vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 12—Cornwall vs. Syracuse. 13—Cohen vs. Koch. 14—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Hahn. 15—Blair vs. Blair. 16—Matter of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Company. 17—Duffy vs. Duffy. 18—Jaros vs. Phillips. 19—Matter of Powell. 20—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 21—Johnson vs. Minerva Publishing Company. 22—Howe Brewing Company vs. Clark. 23—Huffington vs. Tarrell. 24—Ungaro vs. Natkinson. 25—Malcolm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 26—People ex rel Burke vs. Martin. 27—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 28—Drescher vs. Hoyt. 29—Upton vs. Upton. 30—Nathan vs. Hendricks. 31—Marks vs. Beaver Mills. 32—Lagenburg vs. Beaver Mills. 33—Davies vs. De Garmendia. 34—Scott vs. Brevoort. 35—Matter of Heaney.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2212—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2175—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs-Thall. 2305—Hepburn vs. Hepburn. 1170—McCullough vs. Pence. 2845—Cohen vs. Pierman. 2417—Mackay vs. Mackay. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 485—Cohen vs. Morse. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild. 2294—Flnn vs. Lally. 2315—Ex-korn vs. Exkorn. 2394—Ingalls vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2853—Smith vs. Smith. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2639—Tregan vs. Buchanan. 2886—Soelln vs. Hall. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Marr vs. Cromwell. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2364—Gibbins vs. Laury. 2362—Electric Power Company vs. The Mayor &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and Fact. Calendar clear.

210—Connelly vs. Manhattan Railway Co. 211—De Balafine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Helmberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of the Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulin vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 208—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. Same vs. same. 6034—Osborn vs. Sexton. 6365—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 1173—Stillwell vs. Oceanic Steamship Company. 3186—Page vs. French. 2916—Diekerhoff vs. Kessel. 2226—Hoege vs. Kuschewsky. 3404—Gray vs. The Mayor, &c. 2413—Eiseman vs. Hein. 3381—Allen vs. Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company. 1392—Beatty vs. Sheridan. 3212—Heron vs. Seitz. 3254—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Gans. 1959—Berg vs. Parsons. 2324—Dennison vs. Brown. 2940—Jackson vs. Press publishing Company. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS (Additional)—General Term—Bookstaver and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Morgan vs. Short. 2—Bell vs. Rendell. 3—Griffin vs. Ladow. 4—Hutton vs. Schmidt. 5—Lesselbaum vs. Jolowsky. 6—Constant vs. Barrett. 7—Neff vs. Klopfer. 8—Szuchar vs. Workingman's Co-Operative Association. 9—Feist vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 10—McCarty vs. Tracey. 11—Ress vs. Smith. 12—Scofield vs. Warren. 13—New-York Small Stock Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 14—Burhorn vs. McDonough. 15—Stey vs. Sullivan. 16—Simpson vs. Rourke. 17—Kenworthy vs. Sanford. 18—Horth vs. Mayer. 19—Rosinsky vs. Delauer. 20—Nicholson vs. Moriarty. 21—Proffe vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 22—Fanton vs. Coachmen Union Benevolent Association. 23—Schmidt vs. Deane. 24—Adams vs. Burr. 25—Gair vs. Auerbach. 26—Thomas Robert Stevenson Company vs. Tucker. 27—Caldwell vs. Erie Transfer Company. 28—Gallagher vs. Stevenson Brewing Company. 29—Hodes vs. Gordon.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. All litigated motions stand over until April 29.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1585—Strobel vs. Mayor. 1619—Drescher vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company. 1699—Gross vs. same. 1023—Gillespie vs. same. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1469—Freitag vs. Wertheimer. 1470—Elwell vs. Southern Pacific Company. 1470—Crittenden vs. Johnston. 921—Foley vs. Brannon. 1438—Hayes vs. Blank. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer.——Matter of unsafe building northwest corner of Bedford and Downing Streets. 1625—Benjamin vs. Davidson. 1626—Dodge vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1627—Dreyfuss vs. Treadwell. 1628—Sturz vs. Forty-second Street, Grand Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. 1629—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1630—Bunenson vs. Shapiro. 1631—Hall vs. Du Cross. 1632—Dickerson vs. Kruse Cash Register Company. 1633—Green vs. Sessions. 1634—Roozen vs. Bascht. 1635—Lenke vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 1636—Same vs. same. 1639—Shea vs. Bachanan. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 1641—Mulligan vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1642—Same vs. same. 1643—Same vs. same. 1644—Ames vs. Same. 1644—Heffron vs. Stiles Jewelry Company. 1645—Drought vs. Stern. 1646—Johnson vs. Sternshorn. 1647—Isaacs vs. Union Pacific Tea Company. 1648—Minsky vs. Wiesenberger. 1649—Kelly vs. Reynolds. 1650—Lyon vs. Aver. 1651—Rafters vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1653—Swanson vs. Halsey. 1654—Stammers vs. Lemcke Decorative and Electrical Company. 1655—Urban vs. Friedman. 1657—Wagner vs. Camman. 1658—Solomon vs. Kelly. 1659—Harby vs. Godey Publishing Company. 1660—Hoorvanck vs. Rappean. 1661—Homans vs. Dounce. 1662—Brevinck vs. Saffney. 1663—Stenz vs. Bramman. 1667—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1668—Same vs. same. 1669—Same vs. same. 1670—Same vs. same. 1671—Horrigan vs. New-York Floating Dry Dock Company. 1672—O'Neill vs. Same. 1673—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1674—Storen vs. Mayor, &c. 1675—Clancy vs. same. 1676—Latzke vs. Wineburgh.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1676.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday in May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term. Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

White vs. Benjamin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—August Klieves, Joseph Pilz, Louisa Mary Leeming, Oltetia Kerschoffer, James Duffy, Louis Stuwen, Grunville M. Drummond. At 2 P. M.—Augustus C. Downing, Paul Hay, Mary Ketelstas, Mary L. Haynes, Henrietta S. Kaldenberg, Peter A. H. Jackson.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Trial Term.—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1007—Jennie Carland. 1051—Peter Kilkenny. At 2 P. M.—Michael Curley.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1605—Davey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1736—Freund vs. Scholem. 1060—Aaron vs. Solomon. 1788—Moa vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1603—Sharkey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1770—Wetzler vs. Feschner. 1771—Wallerstein vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1457—Blood vs. Smith. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

292—Motley vs. Coler. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 189—Block vs. Deutelbaum. 962—Liebermann vs. Vermilyea. 1190—Pawa vs. Duane. 186—Weber vs. Wagener. 1108—Grogan vs. Leykauf.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—4119—Hecht vs. Walter. 4069—Wass vs. Brooke. 3934—Ryan vs. Costello. 4085—Capleas vs. Dalton. 4080—Hillyard vs. Smith. 3888—Sterns vs. Kinetoscope Exhibiting Company. 3308½—Lincoln National Bank vs. Taylor. 4089—Heidenheimer vs. Bach.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 89.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Caroline Kraft. 2—Abraham Isaacs. 3—Salvatore Avola. 4—Arthur W. Searles. 5—John Mahoney. 6—John Mahoney alias John Manney. 7—James Morgan. 8—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 9—Wanda von Flandera. 10—John Bevlin.

Pleadings.—1—James Jackson. 2—Henry Sheehan. 3—Joseph Antonio. 4—James Kelly and Edward Harris. 5—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 6—Grace O'Hara. 7—Charles Meyers. James Duyer, and Theodore Remp. 8—John Reed. 9—Evelyn Howard. 10—Joseph O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II,—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Michael De George.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John K. Van Ness. 2—Frank Gilligan. 3—Frederick Vedorich. 4—Henry Bayard. 5—George Williams. 6—John McGuire. 7—Frank Curtis. 8—Michael Rice. 9—John F. Gallagher. 10—Joseph Muller. 11—Rudolph Honig. 12—John Garvey. 13—Tom Mayeda. 14—Joseph H. Louis, (fix day for trial.) 15—Henry G. Aloes. 16—George Andrews. 17—Samuel Y. Herring.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Stanton vs. Walker—Frederick Smyth.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Washburn—Theodore F. Hascall. Matter of Stern—Charles A. Runk.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Otto Volkening vs. William H. Brandt.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich J.—John W. Sherwood vs. Canuto Latasa—Thomas Gilleran.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Adam Wagner vs. William R. De Krafft—Julius Levy.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Kellogg, J.

194, 195, 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1177—Hefferman vs. City of Brooklyn. 1184, 1185—Foster and others vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1204—Conway vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1234—Avenius vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1235—Banakan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1250—Lewis vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1258—Aaresha vs. Sim Publishing Association. 1280—Hoerschelman vs. Schuttbers. 1261—Welderhold vs. Klein. 1270—Levy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1086—Kelly vs. National Lead Company. 962—Cartwright vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1271—Leighton vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1272—Malcolm Brewing Company vs. Brennelsen. 1273—Miles vs. King. 1274—Dykman vs. Merritt. 1276—Cox vs. Gallagher. 1277—Bassert vs. Herter. 1278—Trangott vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1279—Pilger vs. Levine. 1280—Garretts & Hahn vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 1284—Cox vs. Gallagher. 1286—Brady vs. New-York Bagging Company. 1287—Granfiddo vs. Taylor. 1288—Ballantyne vs. Chemical Company. 1289—Wood vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1290—Ader vs. Carpenter. 1291—Vanalst vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1292—Bertsch vs. Bridgeport Wood Company. 1293—Mehling vs. Long Island Railroad. 1294—Union Publishing Company vs. McKane. 1295—Wyckoff vs. Fitchett. 1296—Union Publishing Company vs. Johnson. 1297—Owens vs. Adler. 1298—Barnett vs. Lohmban. 1300—O'Donnell vs. Wechler. 1301—Hart vs. Pinto. 1302—Levy vs. Rouss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1302.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 148—Barkenthien vs. Schulte. 155—Johnson vs. Rueter. 146—Agresta vs. Spazelli. 170—Renn vs. Von Glahn. 176—Durand vs. Durand et al. 177—Barber vs. Tyler. 178—Snellgrove vs. Snellgrove.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. 223—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 230—City of Brooklyn vs. Mentochal. 113 et al.—Maher vs. Denton et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Edmond H. Walsh. The accounting of Anthony Klein, John Miller, Mary E. Hill, Samuel McLean, Frank Hughes, Hannah Hegeman, Frederick Enders, Abby Ann Orr, Henry J. Bowen, John Hanna, Frank Miller, Mary Miller, Alexander Linen, Joseph P. Higgins, Mary Mulhearn, Elizabeth Mulhearn and others, Frederick W. Geswein, (motion,) Mary Darby, Allen Cameron, Frederick S. Thompson, and Amelia Mueller. The estates of Ellen Ledwigh, Hector Taulin, Calvin B. Camp, Christian Clauss, and Margaret Masters. The administration of Harriet Laurence and Mary E. Lanigan. The guardianship of Elizabeth Mulhearn et al., Frank Hughes. The real estate of Charles Rosenmeyer, Mary Reilly. The transfer tax of Eliza McNulty.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 27—Will of Isaac G. Armstrong. No. 18—Guardianship of Mary E. Tregina. (formerly Mitchell.)

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TOBIN BILL

The Chase Granite Company Requests the Governor to Veto It.

The Chase Granite Company of this city has, through its President, sent the following letter to the Governor:

To His Excellency, Gov. Levi P. Morton, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir: In view of the general consensus of opinion that the dressed stone law now on the statute books of New-York is iniquitous and unconstitutional, and that the Tobin bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now before you, only makes bad worse, in so far as it ratifies the existing law, I respectfully ask if it is your Excellency's intention to hold a public hearing on the Tobin law and that your Excellency will consider this letter a formal protest against any action of the Executive of New-York which will perpetuate the present unjust and unconstitutional law or any modification of it save absolute repeal.

There are States in the Union which have repudiated their debts; it has been reserved for the Empire State to repudiate the Constitution of the United States and the laws of commerce, common sense, and fair dealing by deliberately declaring that commerce between the States is unlawful when the subject matter of that commerce is dressed stone.

As an honorable citizen, an experienced man of business, and an upright Executive, I ask you, Sir, in the name of the vast majority of the citizens of New-York to veto the Tobin bill and so set the seal of your disapproval on the absurd and unrighteous statute which it modifies and thus in so far affirms. I am, Sir, with great respect, H. P. SLAVEN,

President of the Chase Granite Company.

New-York, April 24, 1895.

SAYS HE MET "BARNEY" FORD HERE

The Ex-Superintendent Would Not Admit His Identity to an Old Shopmate.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—James Bolles of Brooklyn, an old friend of ex-State House Superintendent Bernard J. Ford, against whom serious charges were made before the Senate Committee investigating the management of State affairs, says he met Ford near Central Park, New-York City, last Monday.

Bolles says he rushed up to Ford and grasped him by the hand, exclaiming, "Hello, Barney, old man! I am delighted to see you."

"You must be mistaken; my name is not Barney," the man replied.

When Bolles heard the voice he was positive he was not mistaken, and said:

"Oh! you can't deceive me; you are Barney, and you know it."

"You are mistaken, Sir; I am not Barney Ford," replied the man, forgetting that Bolles had not applied a surname at all. When Ford realized that he had admitted his identity, he hurried away, and his old shopmate did not follow him, but continued on his way to this city.

IN THE INTERESTS OF SCIENCE

To Collect Specimens of Botany, Zoology, and Mineralogy in Alaska.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The United States Government has invited Dr. Benjamin Sharp, Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences and Professor of Invertebrate Zoology, and John M. Justice of this city to visit Alaska and the seal fisheries on the Pribilof Islands, on the revenue cutter Bear, in the interests of science. The party will be gone three or four months, and will collect specimens of botany, zoology, and mineralogy.

As an act of courtesy to Gen. Isaac J. Winter, President of the academy, the Government permits Dr. Sharp and Mr. Justice to collect skins and skeletons of the male, female, and young of the fur seal for the academy, although in general the law forbids the killing of seals. The party leave Philadelphia to-morrow for Port Townsend, where they will meet the Bear.

Report of the Home Hotel.

The sixth annual report of the Home Hotel, 146 St. Ann's Avenue, which was established in 1888 to provide a home for persons engaged in literature and kindred pursuits, free to those in need, states that 136 guests registered there last year. One of them paid a life fee. Forty-eight persons were cared for gratuitously. Most of the others paid something each week.

The monthly meetings of the association are held on the first Friday of each month at 8 P. M. at the residence of Mrs. A. Inez Ludlow, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The association asks the co-operation of the public in the furtherance of its work. Those who have it in their power to furnish employment in writing, nursing, painting, fine needlework, embroidery, or teaching, are requested to notify the home.

The Goldey's Spring Officers.

The Goldey, a society for developing literary tastes, which meets every Friday evening at 34 Union Square East, has elected the following officers for the Spring course: Alvin Summers, President; Francis M. Applegate, Vice President; Ernest Alberque, Recording Secretary; Francis J. Lowe, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob Doran, Financial Secretary; Charles J. Stewart, Treasurer.

The annual entertainment of the society will be held in Association Hall, May 23.

No Date for the Havemeyer Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Nathaniel Wilson of counsel representing H. O. Havemeyer and John A. Searles in the proceedings against them for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate Committee that investigated the alleged relation of the Sugar Trust to tariff agitation has had a final conference with District Attorney Birney, which resulted in a failure to agree upon a date for the trial of Mr. Wilson's clients. The District Attorney will accordingly ask the court to set an early day.

BETRAYED BY HIS FRIEND

Michael De George Now on Trial Charged with Arson.

THE VICTIM OF A PLOT, HE SAYS

Jaconiere, Who Gave the Fire Marshal Information, Declares that All He

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A LARGE NUMBER OF AUCTION SALES YESTERDAY.

Many of Them Voluntary Offerings Which Sell Well—Two Good Dwellings Among Them.

Mr. Meyer Kahn has bought the six-story business building 834 Broadway, east side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, 25 by 96.

Messrs. Weil & Mayer are the purchasers of the northeast corner of Spring and Wooster Streets, recently reported sold by F. A. Seltz.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in partition to J. H. Moran, at $5,000, the lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, with frame buildings.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold all of the voluntary offerings put up by him. To James McClenahan, at $33,000, he sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2. To Peter Barry, at $20,800, he sold the two-story brick stable 132 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5. To John H. Ireland, at $21,000, he sold the similar building, 134 West Fifty-second Street. To G. Guillome, at $46,100, he sold the two three-story brick stables 135 and 137 West Fifty-first Street, 50 by 100.5. To C. H. D. Steffens, at $20,500, he sold the southwest corner of Charles Street and Greenwich Avenue, 24.2 by 50.5 by irregular, three-story brick building, with store. To William Rankin, at $4,000, he sold the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 87.9 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.3 by 98.9 by irregular. To Charles F. Nugent, at $18,800, he sold the north-east corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, 22 by 75.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling. He also sold five lots at the northerly corner of Riverside Drive and Eightieth Street. The corner, 27.6½ by 100.9 by 27.2 by 98.2½, brought $24,300. The lot adjoining on the drive, 25.4½ by 96.2⅜ by 25 by 92.0⅞, brought $14,050. The next lot, 25.4½ by 92.0⅞ by 25 by 87.11, brought $13,000, and the next lot, 25.4½ by 87.11 by 25 by 83.9⅛, brought $13,600. The lot on Eighth Street adjoining the corner, 25 by 102.2, sold for $11,700. All except the most northerly lot, which was knocked down to F. M. Jencks, went to Eugene E. Bishop. He is supposed to be in the Jencks syndicate.

Mr. James A. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $1,900, to the defendant, E. E. McBurney, the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Cohen, at $20,705 each, the two five-story brick tenements 171 and 173 Avenue C, west side, 47.4 feet south of Eleventh Street, 47.4 by 83.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $10,800, to Aaron J. Bach the four-story stone front tenement 2,246 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

At the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. George R. Read sold to James Stillman, at $73,500, the four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling 222 Madison Avenue, west side, 72 feet south of Forty-first Street, 23.9 by about 60 by 96.7½.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold at the same place to Minnie Schaumburger, at $11,300 and $11,350, respectively, the two four-story brick flats 1,350 and 1,352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, each 20 by 70 by 100. To J. F. Malcom, at $24,600, he sold 52 Mulberry Street, 21.4 by 88.10½ by 28 by 88.0½, with three-story frame in front and four-story brick in rear. To Patrick Lynch, at $4,100, he sold three lots, two on the north side of Rockfield Street, 101.3 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, 50 by 126 by 50 by 122, and one on the Parkway and forming a T, 25 by 55.6 by — by 33.6.

The sale for to-day, as auction, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., referee, southwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, 18 by 75.8; three-story brown-stone building, with basement stores. Due on judgment, $5,860.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Herbert L. Luques, referee, 136 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 43.5 by 100.3.

By James A. Golding, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, referee, 229 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 320.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,690.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Hall, Jr., referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Southern Boulevard, 28.88 by 70.80 by 25 by 85.26. Due on judgment, $5,350.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha V. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,-290.

At 59 Liberty Street—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Van Beuren leasehold of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 120, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $24,000; on prior mortgage, $80,-000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 349 West Forty-sixth Street, 19.6 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 158 Wooster Street, six-story brick store and lofts building, 25 by 90 by 100; also, 412 to 416 East Twenty-third Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores and four-story brick factory in rear of lot, 66 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 357 West Fifty-fourth Street, two one-story frame sheds; by Metropolitan Traction Company, 621 Broadway; cost, $500.

No. 68 Murray Street, six-story brick store, by Columbia College, Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue; cost, $15,000.

No. 39 East Twelfth Street, eight-story brick store and lofts; by Louis Cohen of 115 East Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $90,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Charles F. Fontham of 105 West Ninety-fifth Street; cost, $36,000.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, three five-story brick flats, by Perry M. Stewart of 332 West Seventy-seventh Street; cost, $135,000.

Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, five-story brick and lofts; by C. Curry of 252 West Seventy-sixth Street; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Courtlandt Avenue, four one-story frame stores, by Alice V. Earl of 894 St. Nicholas Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, fifty feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, frame observation wheel, storehouse, &c., by David D. Field estate; cost, $2,315.

No. 525 East Seventy-third Street, five-story brick flat, by Mary T. Gavigan; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 30 and 36 Broad Street to 64 Exchange Place, fifteen-story brick office building, by Robert W. De Forest and others of 7 North Washington Square; cost, $500,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, fifty feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two-story brick stable and dwelling, by Peter Wagner of 272 West Fifty-fifth Street; cost, $7,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 102.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, three five-story brick flats, by Gordon Brothers of 493 West End Avenue; cost, $66,000.

No. 654 Water Street, by Aaron Rosenzweig, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 400 feet west of the Boulevard, by Edward C. Tufft, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 105 East Thirty-seventh Street, by Daniel S. McElroy of 328 Lexington Avenue, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 66 Reade Street, by J. H. L'Hommedieu, alterations to five-story brick building; cost, $1,500.

No. 12 West Nineteenth Street, by John Stewart, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 13 Water Street and 14 Front Street, by Abraham Coursen, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $300.

No. 30 Twenty-eighth Street, by Alvin R. Neumann, alterations to three-story and basement brick store; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 297 to 303 Cherry Street, by Levi Greenwood, alterations to seven-story brick factory; cost, $300.

No. 43 East Ninth Street, by Sarah De Venny, alterations to photograph gallery, four-story brick building; cost, $200.

Nos. 299 to 305 Water Street, by Treadwell & Harris Baking Company, alterations to seven-story brick workshop; cost, $500.

No. 165 East Broadway, by Morris Goldstein, alterations to five-story brick meeting rooms; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. M. Moloughney has sold to Capt. Kilmer and John Freeman the old Town Club site, of over two acres and with two buildings, on Cropsey Avenue and De Bruyn's Lane, Bath Beach, at $22,000.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Henry B. Scholes, plaintiff, at $6,000, the two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling 73 Keap Street, 16x100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, one-story brick dwelling, 20x40, $1,000; T. Knutson, owner.

Hancock Street, northwest corner of Lewis Avenue, four-story brick store and flat, three families 27.6x60, $8,500; H. Tietjen, owner.

Seventh Avenue, east side, eighty feet south of Fifteenth Street, two four-story brick stores and flats, six families, 25x62, $6,000 each; Benjamin W. Blatt, owner.

Evergreen Avenue, east side, forty feet north of Halsey Street, three-story frame flat, three families, 20x56, $3,000; J. Mannenschmidt, owner.

Whipple Street, north side, 250 feet west of Throop Avenue, three-story brick stores and flat, six families, 25x42, $4,000; A. Rodrigues, owner.

Sixth Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, three-story brick flat, six families, 25x60; C. R. Steinfield, owner.

Bay Eleventh Street, east side, 120 feet south of Benson Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 18x30; $2,500; Ole Gunsen, owner.

Bushwick Avenue, southeast corner of Chauncey Street, four three-story frame flats, one store, and three families, three four families, 25x62 each, $5,000 each; Ph. Steingatter, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 24.

WARREN ST, 103 and 105, and 267 and 269 Washington Street; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others to Maria L. Fahys $1

THOMPSON ST, 9; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Benedict A. Klein 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenweiser 40,000

PRINCE ST, s s, 80 ft e of Macdougal St, 20x53; Vittorio Galli to Carlotta Galli 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Essex St, 25x50.11; Emma Eckert to Joseph Wolf 24,000

THOMPSON ST, 230; Ferdinand Maile to Emilie Marie 2,000

VARICK ST, 117; Theodosius F. Secor, Jr., and others, executors of Katharine G. Secor, to Charles H. Bohde and others 40,000

BROADWAY, 603; Ferdinand H. Mela and wife to Frederick Ayer.. 10

6TH AV, 681; L. Lindsey Fountaine to Leander S. Sire 1

14TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 96; George W. Tubbs to Amelia L. Mayhoff 1

25TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; the New-York Life Insurance Company to Zucker, Levatt & Loeb Company 52,000

81ST ST, n w corner of Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2 to West End Av, x100.2 x100x102.2, to 82d St, x157x204.4; George Ehret and wife to Joseph E. Weed 250,000

89TH ST, n s, 373 ft w of West End Av, 20x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Caroline A. Pendall 1

CENTRAL PARK, West, w s, 50.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x100; Jared W. Bell and wife to Samuel W. B. Smith 1

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.5x17x91.8; Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., referee, to the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society 16,000

57TH ST, 5 East; Frederick Potter and wife George A. French... 130,000

52D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 106.6x100.5; Herman Wronkow and wife to Mary B. Hughes and another 1

2D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 121st St, 50.8x71; Frederic E. Camp to Alicia L. Laird 30,000

MADISON AV, n w corner 108th St, 50x25; John M. Curran to Thomas C. Smith 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hugh G. Curran and wife to same 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Francis F. Robins and wife to William Cumming, Jr., and Robert Ferguson 1

134TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Bartlett to John Yule 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.3 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; John Yule and wife to Henrietta Bartlett 1

LORIES AV, n e corner 150th St, 43.5x70.3; Catherine Rapp to Katherine E. Rapp 1

138TH ST, s s, at w s of Mott Haven Canal, 100x99.6x100x100.1; George W. Stephens and wife to Ollie J. Stephens 1

BROOK AV, w s, 173 ft n of 149th St, 50x90.3; Anna T. Dale to Eliza Cohn 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 142.7 ft s w of 169th St, 40x124; Kate C. Clark to Mary J. Martin 11,500

TINTON AV, e s, 17 ft s of Bronx Place, 17x95; Henriette C. Becker to Anna J. Marius 6,000

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.7x90; Walter P. Silleck and wife to Edgar B. Goodwin 14,000

110TH ST, 223 East; Emma L. Simpson and Annie S. Fountain to Elizabeth C. and Isabelle D. Fielder.... 3,500

Recorded Leases.

BUHLER, William, to Charles Spielmann; 57 West 88th St, 3 years $2,200

DWYER, Dennis J., to Daniel J. Donovan; 2,120 7th Av, store, &c., 5 years 2,500-4,000

FUES, Babetta, to Francis Loewe; 2,163 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 600

FREUND, Herman, to The Colonial Bank; n w corner 83d St and Columbus Av, store, 25.6x60, 4 11-12 years 2,500-3,000

JACKSON, Peter A. H., to August Langhorst; 350 4th Av, 5 years. 2,520-2,760

KLEIN, Josef, to Frank Fiala; store, &c., 431 East 73d St..... 780

LYNCH, Sarah, to John J. Tracy; e s of 8th Av, 98 ft n of 155th St, 25x50, 5 years..... 780-1,200

MACLAY, Robert, executor, &c., to Bernard S. O'Reilly; 85 Mott St, 2 2-12 years..... 2,400

SAME to Margaret Oakley; 85 Mott St, 2 years..... 2,400

ROBINSON, Julius A., to Otto Gross; basement, 665 Broadway, 4 years.. 600

SCHORTEMEIER, Louis, to Louis H. Schortemeier; 201 Pearl St and 105 Madison Lane, 10 years.... 4,000

TAPPIN, Mary C., to Helen Kerr; 126 West 34th St, 3 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Jared W., to John H. Murphy; w s Central Park West, 50.8 ft n of 89th St, 1 year..... $13,000

BOHLE, Charles H., and others to L. C. Mohlmann as guardian; 117 Varick St, 2 years..... 14,000

CASEY, Michael P., to Sarah M. Morton; e s of 3d Av, 104.1 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 2,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to E. F. Robins; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 10,000

CLINTON APARTMENT COMPANY to G. W. Wickersham and another, trustees; n s of 42d St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 100,000

COMBES, Charles N., and wife to Philip Hill and wife; part of Lot 75, map of Abram Bassford, 2 years 1,200

DELANEY, John, to John J. Harrington; 236 East 57th St, 1 year.. 40,000

FRENCH, George A., to Frederick Potter; 5 East 57th St, 1 year.... 40,000

FLURI, Katherine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

FEGAN, Bernhard, Richard J. Fallon, 135 Suffolk St, demand.... 200

FUECHSEL, Albert E., to Henry Palm; s s of 103d St, 139.6 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).... 4,400

GAINES, Furman P., to Anna G. Smith; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 3 years..... 23,500

SAME to United States Fire Insurance Company; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 88.10 ft s of 120th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 41,000

SACHS, Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited); n w s of St. Nicholas Av, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

GOODWIN, Edgar B., and wife to G. H. Goodwin; w s of 1st Av, 23 ft s of 18th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 3,000

SAME to William P. Silleck; e s of Madison Av, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 3 years 9,000

HOLLIDAY, Edward F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 136th St, 57 ft s w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 12,000

HURD, Edward F., and wife to Theodore Roehrs; w s of Anthony Av, 50 ft s of Popham St, 5 years..... 6,000

HANSWALD, Anton, and wife to Louise Hillebrecht; part Lot 47, map Melrose East, 1 year..... 200

HERRICK, Francis, to E. L. Price, executor, 78 3d St, 1 year..... 1,497

HUGHES, Mary B., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 149 to 154 East 52d St, (five mortgages,) instalments 50,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to L. W. Churchhill and others, trustees; 9 Thompson St, 5 years..... 25,000

KINZLER, Esther, to Martin Storz; 274 Stanton St, 5 years..... 9,000

LAWRENCE, Harriet A., to J. P. Kernochan and another, trustees; n s of 89th St, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 13,500

LAIRD, Alicia P., to F. E. Camp; e s of 2d Av, 25 ft n of 121st St, 3 years 15,000

MICHALIS, Matilda, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of 2d Av, 69.3 of 12th St, 3 years..... 14,000

NOLAN, Martin, and wife to J. M. Griebel; n w s of Robbins Av, 125 ft w of 149th St, 3 years..... 500

PATCH, Sarah E., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee; 161 West 98th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 29,750

RODD, Edmund A., and wife to William T. Piers; w s of Chisolm St, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years. 600

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Jared W. Bell; w s of Central Park West, 50.8 ft n of 89th St, demand..... 6,500

SHAPIRO, Rachel, to Henri Strasbourger; 155 and 157 Attorney St, demand 743

TULLY, Martin, and wife to F. E. Baker and others, trustees; s s of 146th St, 99.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 14,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another to William H. Jobelmann and another; n s of Delancey St, 25 ft e of Essex St, (two mortgages,) note and instalments 1,300

WEED, Joseph E., to George Ehret; w s of Grand Boulevard, from 81st to 82d St; West End Av, n e corner of 81st St, and property on 81st and 82d Sts, (five mortgages)..... 200,000

YULE, John, and wife to Conrad Jockel; e s of Manhattan Av, 17.3 ft s of 106th St, 1 year..... 1,200

ZUCKER, LOVETT & LOEB COMPANY to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 25th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 47,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Helena, to Julius Wiener. $4,000

DEVOE, Emma, to S. C. Jones.... 2,500

GREENFIELD, George J., executor, to F. S. Quackenbos..... 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to J. D. Helms..... 14,000

GOEBEL, Lewis S., to Charles E. Campbell 3,000

HARRIS, Clinton S., to J. M. Caverly 3,500

HAINES, Rosa, to J. L. Harris..... 14,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to F. P. Furnald 1

KING, John A., administrator, to Ellen King and another (two mortgages) 2

MURPHY, John H., to Kate L. C. Murphy 1

MARKS, Marcus M., to David Marks. 1

MARSH, Louisa B., to Lewis S. Goebel 3,000

MUHLFELD, George A., to Henrietta Muhlfeld..... 1

OGG, Maria L., to George Hill..... 2,250

POWELL, Sarah H. and another to Babetta Wahlig, executor, &c.. 25,000

QUACKENBOS, Frank S., to H. E. Quackenbos 1

SECOR, Theo. F., Jr., and others, executors, to Charles H. Bohde and others 1

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to W. D. Smith (four mortgages)..... 4

STEIN, Louise, to Oswald Ottendorfer 7,500

STACY, Isabella F., to the trustees of the New-York East Annual Conference 3,700

SWARTZ, Henrietta, and another, executors, to Eliza F. Foster..... 15,000

SOLOMON, Bertha, to Barned Friend (four mortgages)..... 4

WINDOW, Edward, to William N. Crane 1

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

51ST ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, 21.10 ft front; Anna Sutherland against Patrick Gerety and others, (action to declare lien.)

PIKE ST, 68; Nathan Spiegel against Eliza L. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SUFFOLK ST, 71; Maurice J. Burstein against Rosie Moss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ANTHONY AV, e s, 80.7 ft n of 175th St, 50 ft front; Frank M. Clute against Herman Masche and others, (notice of attachment.)

BEDFORD AND DOWNING STS, n w corner; Department of Buildings against Edward Judson and others, (violation of building laws.)

LEWIS ST, 67; Joseph Pelser, executor, against Rose Grossman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

155TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50 ft front; Almira H. Merritt against Mary Gradon, (petition.)

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25 ft front; Equitable Life Insurance Company against Eveleine A. O'Callaghan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

130TH ST, 21 East; Harriet S. Weaver against Walt Raymond and others, (notice of attachment.)

BROOME ST, 387; Frederick Robinson against Dominick Saladino and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

13TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 25 ft front; Edward W. Robinson against Mary A. Robinson and others, (action to establish interest.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

102D ST, 121 West; Eliza De Baun against Moore & Young, owners; William Gordon, contractor.... $50

CHERRY ST, 230; Moses Shapiro against Solomon Kutner, owner and contractor..... 350

40TH ST, 231 to 235 West; Thomas J. Moore against Alexander Moore, owner; Edmond L. Pollock, contractor 428

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 119.2 ft n e of Home St, 100 ft front; Ole Hansen against Annie M. Leary, owner; Thomas Larsen, contractor..... 169

8TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 11th St, 50 ft front; George Schaefer against J. H. Styles, Jr., owner; Peter W. Ostrander, contractor..... 1,005

2D AV AND 124TH ST, n e corner; August Sense against Louis H. Harris, owner and contractor..... 370

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Edmund Lukens has been appointed receiver for the Oxford Iron and Nail Company of Oxford, N. J. The application for the receivership was made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, which holds a mortgage for $400,000, on which it has been unable to collect interest. Lukens is Superintendent of the works and was named for receiver on account of his familiarity with the business of the concern.

—Two executions have been received by the Sheriff against the John M. Smith Company, which deals in carriage woods, &c., at 440 Water Street, on claims for $2,543 in favor of William C. Shaw for goods sold and delivered and for money loaned. Judgment for $1,834 was taken recently against the company by Sergeant Brothers.

—The Brine-Chase Company of Philadelphia, dealer in plumbers' supplies, has assigned to William M. Chase. No statement of the liabilities or assets has yet been made. Frederick Chase is President of the company and Morton Chase Secretary.

—Two executions for $1,410 have been received by the Sheriff against Joseph A. Cohen & Co., manufacturers of shirts and trousers at 96 Lispenard Street, one for $757 in favor of George J. Cohen and the other for $653 in favor of Abraham Israel.

—Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey named John V. Bacot and J. E. Addicks yesterday permanent receivers of the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company. A bond of $25,000 is required of the receivers. About 90 per cent. of the stockholders consented to the appointments.

—Another attachment against McGall Brothers, hat manufacturers of Orange Valley, N. J., has been received by the Sheriff. It was obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for Pass Brothers, and is for $4,587.

—Judgment for $1,105 was entered yesterday against Stuart Scott in favor of J. H. Ranger & Co. for balance due on the purchase and sale of cotton futures from Nov. 23, 1894, to March 29, 1895.

—An execution for $3,090 against Mason R. Jones in favor of O. L. Sypher and H. R. Treadwell, on a judgment obtained against him on May 28, 1884, has been received by the Sheriff.

—Another execution against Matthew Dean & Co., importers of dried fruits, at 226 Washington Street, has been received by the Sheriff. It is in favor of the Hanover National Bank.

—An attachment for $1,576 against José Lorenzo & Co., of Sagua, Cuba, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Samuel Brothers of this city for balance due for merchandise.

—Thomas Gilleran has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Canuto Latassa on the application of John W. Sherwood.

A Presbyterian Union Reception.

The Presbyterian Union will give a reception April 30, at 8 P. M., at the Hotel Brunswick, to the American Section of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world that hold the Presbyterian system. It is expected that there will be a large representation from the New-York churches.

The Rev. T. W. Chalmers, Chairman of the American Section of the Reformed Alliance, the Rev. Dr. George D. Matthews of London, England, General Secretary of the Alliance, and other notable ministers, are expected to speak. The tickets are $1 each. They may be obtained from F. A. Booth, 19 East Sixteenth Street.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, May 2, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
O. E. CROMWELL, H. M. DE RUYTER, } Executors
of the Estate of Charles T. Cromwell, Dec'd,
Northeasterly Corner of Frankfort and William Sts.,
CARLETON HOUSE,
Eight-story building, 58.4x83.10x abt. 52x60.2.
Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4,759.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, May 2, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
RECEIVER'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
John S. Lawrence, Esq., Receiver for the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Michigan,
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,
Nos. 1,192 & 1,194 Park Ave.,
bet. 93d and 94th Streets.
NO. 1,192 PARK AVENUE, five-story brick double flats, 31x70x80.
NO. 1,194 PARK AVENUE, five-story brick single flats, 19x70x80.
Maps and further particulars of Messrs. Stearns & Curtis, 58 William St., or of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4764)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
BLOCK OF 18 3/5 LOTS,
Bounded by Third and Houston Sts., with fine Bulkhead on East River, rights of wharfage, cranage, etc.,
342 ft. 3 in. on Third Street by 116 ft on East River. 340 ft. on Houston St.
Maps and further particulars of Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 176 Broadway, or the auctioneer, 9 Pine St. or Madison Ave. and 23d St. (4753)

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Smyth & Ryan sell at auction Tuesday, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Executors of estate of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased. Valuable Tenement Investment Property and Coal Yard.
506 East 12th St.
740, 742, and 742 1-2 11th Ave.
573 West 52d St.
331 and 333 East 75th St.
510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 East 76th St.
148, 150 Freeman St., Greenpoint.
TERMS LIBERAL.
ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney, 229 Broadway. Wheeler & Cortis, Esqs., Attys., 45 William St. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE
AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, APRIL 29,
2 Brownstone Apartment Houses,
FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT,
Nos. 350 & 352 West 56th St.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
Location between 8th and 9th Avs., near Central Park.
These houses are in first-class repair, and include all modern improvements. Apartments consist of seven rooms and bath.
APPLY FOR ALL PARTICULARS TO
STEINHARDT & GOLDMAN,
11 PINE ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

STORE PROPERTY, NOW PAYING 15 PER cent, net on investment of $5,000 cash, balance permanent bank mortgage, almost new, first-class condition, every room newly decorated, splendid situation, on one of the most promising business avenues; will be sacrificed at $3,000 below value; always rented to desirable tenants. Title company's policy. 4-story brick double building on extra large lot; will bear strict investigation. ERNESTUS GULICK & CO., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT WANTED, with modern improvements; not less than fifteen nor more than twenty acres; shade, fruit; not over one hour from city; reasonably near depot. T. N. R., Box 200 Times.

Long Island Property.

FOR SALE—At Islip, N. Y., to close the estate of late A. R. Stellenwerf, 211 acres; lake; fine old trees; good view of Great South Bay; location and surroundings first-class; unsurpassed for a gentleman's all-year or Summer residence; five minutes drive to depot. Inquire on the premises, or A. STELLENWERF, Bay Shore, N. Y.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

COTTAGES FOR SALE AT FAIRMOUNT, Hackensack, N. J., from $3,600 to $5,000; modern designs; all improvements; choice location; large plot; terms, $500 to $1,000 cash; balance on mortgage, payable monthly. Plans and full particulars from F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD,
MONMOUTH BEACH.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Comfortable and well-appointed cottage, centrally located, for rent for Summer; 17 rooms; sanitary plumbing; stable; 2 horses; carriages; tennis court; child's playhouse. E. L. KERR, 94 Liberty St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON, —A large furnished house, with water, gas, stable and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to the Grand Central Depot, New-York City; trains run frequently during the day; rent, $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ARGYLE PARK, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Several desirable cottages to rent for the Summer of 1895; completely and substantially furnished; 8 to 10 rooms; water, gas, all improvements; rents, $400 and $450 each; photograph may be seen at either of my offices. JERE JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
A Cottage near Lakeville, Conn., 2¼ hours from New-York; fully furnished, with all improvements; 12 acres land; beautifully situated between two lakes; fishing and boating. Address Mrs. SHAW, 308 West 77th St.

LAKE GEORGE.—To let, a very desirable, commodious furnished cottage. For particulars inquire at 218 West 46th St.

Brooklyn Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

2d PLACE, NO. 59, NEAR CLINTON ST., Brooklyn.—Beautiful location, walking distance from ferry, 7-room second apartment, $30; heated. Private house remodeled into three flats, handsomely decorated; all improvements; apply within. ERNESTUS GULICK & CO., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
From N. Y. Evening Post, March 12, 1895.
"Court Notes.
"In three actions brought by Louisa Richardson against grantees of land owned by Benjamin Richardson and conveyed by him in his lifetime without plaintiff's consent during her alleged coverture, Judge Pryor has sustained demurrers to the defence interposed in all the answers that enough land remains of the deceased husband's estate unconveyed by him to satisfy all claims of dower. Judge Pryor holds that the fact pleaded is no defence, inasmuch as neither the husband's representatives nor his heirs or devisees are parties to the litigation. He also held that the release by the plaintiff for $50,000 of her dower claims in lands of which Benjamin Richardson died seized does not cover dower in lands conveyed by him before he died."
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
CHEAP RATES.
HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.
Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

37 WEST 82D ST.—Four-story brownstone and brick private dwelling, in perfect order. Size, 16.8x52. Rent, $1,400.
48 WEST 83D ST.—Four-story brownstone and brick dwelling, in excellent condition. Size, 16.8x52. Rent, $1,400.
MORAN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys, 45 Exchange Place.

CHEAP MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.
BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.
Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Vanderbilt Building.
OFFICES TO LET,
Single and en suite; every modern convenience. Four elevators; electric light.
LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.
Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL

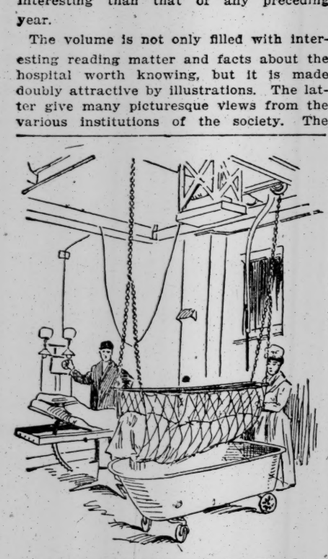
Its One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

REMOVAL OF BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM

New Buildings and Charming Surroundings at White Plains—The New Hudson Street House of Relief.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth annual report of the Society of the New-York Hospital, whose main buildings are in West Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, has just been issued. It is more extensive and interesting than that of any preceding year.

The volume is not only filled with interesting reading matter and facts about the hospital worth knowing, but it is made doubly attractive by illustrations. The latter give many picturesque views from the various institutions of the society. The



Electric Lift in Sunstroke Ward.

new Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, N. Y., with its beautiful surroundings, broad, green terraces, and drives, and the cosy parlors and corridors inside, is particularly well illustrated. The views of New-York Hospital and the House of Relief, in Hudson Street, illustrate well the progress made in recent years in hospital work.

The incident of the greatest interest to the society during the last year was the removal of the Bloomingdale Asylum, formerly at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, this city, to White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. This was the subject of considerable thought and no little anxiety. The removal was, very fortunately, accomplished without a mishap of any kind, and with comparatively little discomfort or inconvenience to any one. The great majority of the patients, who are quiet and well behaved, were transferred by special cars, leaving New-York without hurry or confusion. The feeble patients and those liable to violent or disorderly impulses went in small parties by ambulances and carriages all the way, the distance being about twenty miles. The removal from New-York to the country was found by most of the patients to be an agreeable change. It took place in the Fall of the year, when the country is most attractive, and this fact and the cheerful appearance of the new buildings and grounds caused a very perceptible brightening of the faces of the more intelligent patients.

The records for the year show that this change of air has had a most beneficial effect. The arrangements and appointments of the new place, the abundant light and air, and the quietness it possesses for separating noisy and uncongenial persons from those more self controlled, make the inforced residence of patients at White Plains less tedious and painful to them than at the old Bloomingdale Asylum.

The statistics of this department for 1894 show that 433 patients were treated during the year. Out of these, 40 were discharged as recovered, 56 as improved, and 17 as not improved; 31 died. The number remaining at the asylum at the end of the year was 329. The figures show a somewhat smaller number of patients as compared with the number in the preceding year.

The number of patients admitted to the various wards in the New-York Hospital during the last year was 4,708. The total number discharged was 4,706. Out of these, 1,118 were cured, 3,154 improved, 150 did not improve, and 278 died. The number of operations performed was 946. The number of ambulance calls was 1,441. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 8,700.

Another important incident last year in connection with the work of the society was the removal of the House of Relief from Chambers Street to 67 and 69 Hudson Street, commonly known as the Hudson Street Hospital. The governors of the society call especial attention to the fact that this institution is situated in the down-town section of the city, in the neighborhood of wharves, ferries, and crowded streets, and in the midst of traffic, where casualties are frequent. The hospital building is absolutely fire-proof, fully equipped with adequate corps of physicians and surgeons, trained nurses, and ambulances, and ready to respond by day and night to the needs of the sick and injured. In view of these facts and that the service is also entirely free, the Governors hope that the community will assist the society in its work by their gifts. The appointments at the Hudson Street Hospital are almost perfect. The sunstroke ward, with its rolling baths and electric lift for handling patients, furnishes the very latest and most efficient methods of dealing with sunstroke cases.

The report shows that 326 patients were treated in the wards of the hospital during its first year's service, out of which number 48 died. In the reception ward 2,561 patients were treated, and in the out-patient department 22,114. The number of operations performed in both departments was 1,857. The number of ambulance calls was 2,812.

REPRIMANDED BY GEN. MILES

Sentence of the Court-Martial Against Capt. Guthrie Executed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gen. Miles has reported to Secretary Lamont his reprimand of a well-known army officer stationed at Fort Porter, New-York. The officer is Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry, who was tried by a court-martial on the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

It was specified that Capt. Guthrie, having sworn out a complaint against Sergt. Thomas Marriott, a soldier under his command, for willful murder, did, while Marriott was in the custody of the civil authorities, secure the permission of the United States Marshal to allow Marriott to attend a Christmas dinner of Company A of the Thirteenth Infantry. The court sentenced Guthrie to reprimand by Gen. Miles, who discharges the sentence as follows:

"The Department Commander finds it difficult to express himself in such language of censure as shall affect the sensibilities of the accused, in view of the latter's own estimate of his conduct, as indicated in the closing statement to the court of his defense. It is to be hoped that his judgment as to the propriety of his action in giving a moral support, through social recognition, to one of his command under indictment for the killing of a comrade, may be materially modified by the verdict and sentence awarded against him by a court of his peers, and the fact that his course of action in the premises was not only subversive of discipline, but, as well, a gross breach of propriety made fully apparent to him. Capt. Guthrie will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

A Call to the Rev. Dr. Duryea.

The consistory of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, voted yesterday to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, who for years was pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Duryea, who is living in Rodney Street, Brooklyn, was sent for and told the consistory that he would probably accept the call.

Dr. Duryea was once pastor of the Collegiate Church in this city.

V. S. WATROUS WAS NERVOUS

He Attacked a Hotel Clerk with a Knife and Is Now in a Straitjacket in Bellevue Hospital.

Valentine S. Watrous of Little Falls, N. Y., came to the city on Monday to have his "nerves attended to." He is now in a straitjacket in Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Watrous, who is a tall man, with light-colored eyes and light hair, registered at the Grand Union Hotel Monday night, and informed the clerk on duty that his nerves required attention. He was shown to a room, but about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning he bounded into the office to tell the night clerk, Anthony Ameprano, that his bed was "going around." The clerk told him that the bed would soon get over that, and finally persuaded him to return to his room.

All day Tuesday Mr. Watrous roamed about the hotel amusing himself. He bothered some of the guests a little, but the clerk explained to them that it was "only the nervous man from Little Falls," and they excused his eccentricities.

He went to his room on Tuesday night and remained there until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Then he suddenly appeared in the office and asked Clerk Ameprano where he could find a trunk store. He explained that he wanted to buy seven trunks. He wanted them in a hurry, too. The clerk directed him to a trunk store nearby, hoping he would not return. About an hour later there was a commotion outside of the building, and a chambermaid rushed in to the office and shrieked to the clerk that a crazy man with a knife tried to stab her as she was entering the hotel.

"Its the nervous man from Little Falls," said the clerk to himself, as he seized a paperweight and hurried to the sidewalk. He did not have time to use the weight. The man from Little Falls rushed toward him, brandishing a knife in the air, and made a vicious lunge at him. The clerk hastily retreated into the hotel office, and the nervous man followed.

Clerk Ameprano seized Watrous and tried to disarm him. Watrous fought desperately, slashing at the time at the clerk with his knife. The two men fell against the desk and rolled to the floor.

The night clerk managed to get uppermost and held himself there. He pressed his knee on the breast of the man from Little Falls and disarmed him. Then he got as many porters as could handily sit on the nervous man to hold him down until a policeman could be summoned.

Watrous was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in a straitjacket in the pavilion for the insane. He gave his age as forty-seven years, and said he is unmarried. He declined to tell what business he is engaged in, or whether he had any.

About the same time that Mr. Watrous was acting nervously in the hotel, Amelia Kuhn, sixty-eight years old, of 621 First Avenue, was creating much excitement in her neighborhood, and for several hours she monopolized the time of two policemen by playing hide and seek with them. She woke up the neighborhood at 1 o'clock by calling out, "Murder!" at the top of her voice.

The policemen who stood near the tenement house at once ran to the top floor, from which the noise proceeded. In one of the rooms were the noisy woman and her sister, Mrs. Springler. The latter shouted to the policemen that the door was locked, and told them to come in by the window. One of the policemen stood at the door while the other crawled out on the fire escape to get to the window. Mrs. Kuhn greeted him with a hoarse laugh, and held down the latch, so that he could not enter. The policeman made a pretense of going away, and then returned suddenly. He kept this up for a long time, and finally succeeded in getting his leg through the window. He was pulled in the rest of the way by Mrs. Kuhn, who proceeded to attack him.

His cries for help brought in the other policeman, who broke down the door to get in. The two policemen finally managed to get the woman into an ambulance, and took her to Bellevue Hospital.

TO STOP THE EXCHANGE RAFFLINGS

Some Produce Members Became Disgusted and Made Complaints.

Raffling on the floor of the Produce Exchange was stopped yesterday by the Floor Committee. This diversion began to amuse the various down-town Exchanges about six weeks ago, but it went the usual way of fads after a week or more, and worked out its interest everywhere except at the Produce Exchange. There it settled into a practice.

Brokers gathered on the floor every day after business to try their chances with boxes of cigars, bicycles, and diamond rings. Those who managed the raffles found the business profitable, for they took no chances, and winnings were large. Tickets sold, according to number, at from 1 cent to $1.50, and the sale of 150 tickets brought $113.25 for articles worth anywhere from $50 to $90.

One diamond ring did duty at many raffles, the owner buying it from the winner at from $50 to $75, whenever he could, and turning it over at once to a raffle that yielded him $113.25. The winner was usually tempted by the bid for his winning, which had cost him only a few cents.

When the raffling became a daily occurrence it soon degenerated into a nuisance. Complaints were accordingly made, on which the Floor Committee has issued orders that there must be no more of it. Before the committee acted some of the members whom the practice disgusted asked Anthony Comstock to stop it. He replied that he had no power to interfere.

TWO WIVES SEARCHED FOR ONE HUSBAND

As a Result Horatio N. Elliott Is in Custody in Buffalo for Bigamy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Two pretty women, each with a marriage certificate, entered Police Headquarters last night and to Assistant Superintendent Cusack said that they had come from Cleveland in search of Horatio N. Elliott, whom they charged with bigamy. They gave their names as Ella Hocroft and Mildred Leighton. The former, wife No. 2, said that four months ago she married Elliott, who claimed that he was a Chicago business man. They lived together at a Cleveland hotel for nearly three months, and then Elliott left her, saying that he was going to Chicago to sell out his business.

He did not return, and then she applied to the police for assistance. They discovered that Elliott had another wife living in Cleveland less than three blocks from the hotel in which Elliott and wife No. 2 had lived. The two wives resolved to prosecute Elliott.

Wife No. 1 said that she was married to Elliott two years ago, but he lived with her only two weeks and then disappeared.

Detectives found Elliott this morning and brought him to Police Headquarters, where he was confronted with his two wives. He made no denial of the charge of bigamy and will be taken back to Cleveland for trial. He formerly lived in this city, being employed as a chophouse cook.

JANITOR KEESE WOULD NOT ANSWER

Says the Question of His Religion Figured in His Examination.

Some of the janitors of city buildings who were called before the Commissioners of Accounts in the course of the investigation as to their competency and the condition of the public buildings, claim that when Commissioner of Accounts Terry was ready to swear them, he asked whether they wanted to be sworn on a Catholic or a Protestant Bible.

Janitor Keese of the City Hall says that the Commissioner asked him:

"What is your religion? Do you want to be sworn on a Catholic or a Protestant Bible?"

Mr. Keese says he replied:

"The question is uncalled for. This is a free country, and my religion has nothing to do with my public duties. I refuse to answer the question."

Commissioner Terry did not discuss the matter yesterday.

To Indict Conrad M. Smyth.

The April Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday ordered that an indictment be drawn against Conrad M. Smyth, former chief clerk in the Yorkville Police Court.

The indictment will charge that Smyth is guilty of grand larceny. Mrs. Virginia M. Johnson of 253 West Ninety-third Street, is the complainant, and alleges that several weeks ago the defendant collected $25 rent money for her which he failed to return.

SITE FOR CITY COLLEGE

Not Yet Selected by the Board of Education's Committee.

SOME FAVOR A HARLEM LOCATION

One Member Suggests that the Reservoir in Forty-second Street Would Be a Good Place—What Committeemen Say.

While the committee of the Board of Education intrusted to select a site for the new building for the College of the City of New-York has not yet had a formal meeting, the members have given much thought to the matter.

The majority of the committee appear to favor that section of Harlem bounded by One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues, as being the most desirable for the site. These members realize that they must look to the future of the city and they are convinced that within twenty-five years the section of Harlem referred to will be the centre of the city's population. That the college must be erected above Central Park is conceded. Below the Park no site large enough for the purpose could be obtained with the funds at the disposal of the board, and if the college were situated between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets it would not be readily accessible, owing to the lack of facilities for crossing the city through the Park. The money which has been appropriated is $600,000 for the site and $575,000 for the buildings.

A project to combine the Hall of the Board of Education with the new City College is engaging the attention of the committee. The present building in Grand Street is not only inadequate, but is too far from the centre of population. The value of the property for business purposes will be enhanced by the widening of Elm Street. The board owns a valuable piece of property at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It has been suggested that both these holdings be sold and the money set aside for the purpose of a site for a building large enough for college purposes and the offices of the board.

Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden, who is one of the members of the committee, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"If no proper site can be secured for the college building below Fifty-ninth Street, then of necessity the site must be selected above One Hundred and Tenth Street, owing to the difficulty of crossing the city within that section bounded by Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, caused by the existence of Central Park, but in any event I am not in favor of going above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, whether on the east or west side of the city is immaterial. But there is a site which would be excellent for the purpose, and that is the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. This is city property, and as a reservoir is of no use whatever, besides being an unsightly object. If the city would give this site to the Board of Education for the college and half of the board would save the outlay of $600,000 appropriated for the purchase of a site, and a building would be erected there that would be an ornament to the city."

Commissioner Charles Strauss, who is also a member of the committee, said:

"I am in favor of a site north of Central Park, and I have no particular preference for either the east or west side. We must have a whole block, containing sixty or sixty-two lots. It is not going to be an easy matter to select a proper site. We will have to consider all the sections of the city's population. We cannot afford to buy a block with valuable buildings upon it, which would have to be demolished, nor can we buy property and hold it for a speculative rise. I am in favor of the project of combining the college and the offices of the Board of Education in one building. We might bring about evening sessions, which the public would attend."

Commissioner Robert Maclay said:

"When the subject for a site for a new college building was agitated two or three years ago, Morningside Heights was thought to be an available place, but that idea has been abandoned now, owing chiefly to the great advance in the price of land. The centre of population is between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets, and by the time the college buildings are erected the centre of population may be at One Hundred and Tenth Street. That inclines us to look above One Hundred and Tenth Street for a site. It seems preferable, in my mind, to have the site as near the centre of population for the next 100 years as we can guess it. Somewhere about Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is the place we want. This part of the city presents many advantages. It is easily accessible from all quarters of the city, which would not be the case if we selected a site east of Third Avenue or west of Eighth Avenue, or if we went below One Hundred and Tenth Street, or above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

Many pieces of property have been offered the committee, but all these offers are held in abeyance until the committee agrees upon a suitable site.

PRINCIPAL ELGAS CRITICISED

The Alleged Inconsistencies in the School Reform Bill Explained.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Many of us were greatly surprised at the part taken by so sensible a man as Principal Elgas in the silly and machine-made teachers' meeting of last Wednesday. The interview published in to-day's Times is even more astonishing, and proves conclusively either that he has "lost his head" or that he is impelled by some political influence from behind. Mr. Elgas sees three inconsistencies in the pending school-reform bill. They are these:

1. The Board of Education is first retained and then legislated out of office on June 1.

On this topic the language of the bill is certainly clumsy, but it affects the facts in no way. Inasmuch as Mayor Strong, under existing legislation, can turn out all the present members of the School Board, what difference does it make whether the language of the bill is clumsy or not?

2. In one section the Board of Education has power to remove a teacher by a majority vote, and in another section a two-thirds vote is required for this purpose.

This "inconsistency" does not do credit to Mr. Elgas's intelligence. If he will read the bill, and not rely on what the bosses tell him, he will see that a two-thirds vote is required to retire a teacher, and a majority vote to remove a teacher if charges made by the Superintendent are sustained by the Board of Education. Those of us who are efficient have no objection to this. It can only effect those teachers who are held in place by personal or political "pulls," despite their known unfitness.

3. The third "inconsistency" is found in the provision that teachers acquitted of charges of immorality shall be restored to their places. This is certainly fair, for, while immorality is a grave charge, it is not one that, if unproved, unfits a teacher for her work.

The rest of Mr. Elgas's objections are puerile and are fully disposed of by your editorial. The powers conferred upon the Superintendent by the bill are exactly those that in our teachers' associations we have been asking for and passing resolutions about for years. They exist everywhere but in our Tammany-ridden school system.

There are hundreds of us who favor this reform bill, but it is as much as our positions are worth to say so publicly.

A PROGRESSIVE TEACHER.

New-York, April 21, 1895.

Arrested in St. Louis.

Helen Shay, alias Jordan, was arrested in St. Louis Tuesday by Detective Holland of this city. She was arrested a month ago for shoplifting in Ehrich's store. She was held in $300 bail, which was furnished by Carl Berger, a caterer of 19 East Thirty-second Street, who believed the woman to be respectable, and innocent of the charge upon which she was arrested. She failed to appear in court when wanted, and he instructed the police to bring her back.

WIFE'S BODY IN HIS PARLOR

DOMINY WILL KEEP IT THERE TILL HE'S SURE SHE IS DEAD.

It Has Been There Six Days Now, and Long Island East Enders Are in Great Excitement.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., April 24.—The inhabitants of East Hampton and the neighboring towns are talking and thinking of nothing but the peculiar case of Mrs. Dominy, the wife of Nathaniel Dominy, whose death was reported last Friday, but who is believed by many to be only in a trance.

The Dominys are prominent people on the East End, and when the news of Mrs. Dominy's supposed decease was spread about, the whole township felt bereaved. Elaborate preparations were made for a large funeral, and the services of Samuel G. Thompson, a Sag Harbor undertaker, were obtained.

Mr. Thompson no sooner viewed the body than his suspicions were aroused, and, although Dr. Osborne, the attending physician, had issued a death certificate, the undertaker refused to bury the body. Dr. J. Finley Bell of East Hampton was called in, and he refused to pronounce Mrs. Dominy dead, and his conclusions agreed with those of the undertaker.

Mr. Dominy, however, seemed to think that he was a widower, and the preparations for the obsequies continued. A handsome casket was made, and Monday the funeral ceremonies were held. Throngs of friends and curiosity-seekers attended.

Mr. Dominy was willing to delay the interment and arranged to have the body remain in his front parlor.

Mr. Dominy was in Sag Harbor yesterday on his way to New-York on business. He is a typical East Ender, and has always been considered a very interesting character. The old man seemed greatly affected by his misfortune. He declared that he intended to keep his wife in his front parlor all Summer if necessary. He said he touched a lighted match to her to see if it would raise a blister, but that it did not, and he thought her dead. Some of the neighbors, he said, professed to be scandalized because Mrs. Dominy had not been buried, but he owned the house, he declared, "was not afraid of dead folks, and calculated she wouldn't do no harm there," and so he was going to let her stay there.

He might try an electrical apparatus on the body when he got back from New-York, he announced.

The coffin in which Mrs. Dominy's body reposes has been placed close by a steady coal fire, and to-day, the sixth day after her supposed demise, she still looks unchanged.

A steady stream of visitors has reviewed the remains, coming from miles around, and from daybreak till night. Among the visitors was Mrs. William Wallace Tooker, wife of Dr. Tooker of Sag Harbor. She examined the body and reports that when she opened Mrs. Dominy's mouth it shut of itself.

NOT ABLE TO GET CERTIFICATES

The Kelly Brothers, Plumbers, Complain About Not Getting a License.

A complaint was made to Mayor Strong yesterday by John P. Kelly of 2,093 Eighth Avenue, who is said to have been a plumber for twenty years, that he could not get a license from the Examining Board of Plumbers.

Mr. Kelly said that it had been refused him on the ground that he was not a member of the Master Plumbers' Association. Kelly told the Mayor that the board was under Tammany control, and that he supposed the reason he could get no license was because he was a member of the State Democracy. The Mayor said he would look into the matter.

Thomas J. Kelly, a brother of John P. Kelly, has made the same complaint against the Examining Board of Plumbers. His case has been before the courts for several years on writs of certiorari to review the action of the board in refusing to grant him a certificate, and has been twice passed upon on technicalities by the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was claimed in behalf of the board that the granting of a certificate was within their discretion only.

The last step in the proceedings was the granting of an order directing the board to examine Kelly. It is declared that the board has refused to do this, and Kelly has obtained from Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court an order requiring the board to show cause why it should not be punished for contempt for refusing to obey this order. The order is made returnable on May 2.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WHITE'S ANSWER

His Story of the $900 He Invested for Rose McCaffrey of Brooklyn.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White, who is the defendant in a suit brought against him in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, by Mary O'Neil, administratrix of Rose McCaffry, obtained from Justice Cullen yesterday an order to make Nellie Cullom a party defendant.

It is alleged that Rose McCaffrey, who died Dec. 19, 1894, deposited with Mr. White $900, and that the plaintiff has demanded the money, but that Mr. White has refused to pay it. Mr. White, in his answer, denies that Mary O'Neil is the administratrix of Rose McCaffrey.

The ex-Congressman admits that Rose McCaffrey intrusted to him Nov. 1, 1894, $900. She asked him, he says, to invest this money for her niece, Nellie Cullom, then but fifteen years old, and directed that the money should remain invested until Nellie was of age, when she was to receive the principal and its accumulations. He was then appointed Nellie Cullom's guardian. A month later, he alleges, Rose McCaffrey sent for $100, which he sent to her, drawing his check for the amount, and when Rose died he paid her funeral expenses, amounting to $148.12, and also $30 for religious services. The rest of the money, he says, he has on deposit for Nellie Cullom.

Ex-Congressman White makes the point that the money was the gift between living persons, and that it therefore became no part of Rose McCaffrey's estate at death.

WHEN STATE REGIMENTS GO INTO CAMP

The Seventh Will Open the Season at Peekskill June 22—Twelfth Follows.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has fixed upon June 22 as the date for opening the State camp at Peekskill this season. The following assignments to duty of National Guard organizations have already been made:

Seventh Regiment, New-York City, June 22 to 29; Twelfth Regiment, New-York City, June 29 to July 6; Seventy-first Regiment, New-York City, July 6 to 13; Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, and Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, July 13 to 20; Twenty-second Regiment, New-York City, July 20 to 27.

The commanding officer of the post will be Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjutant General; the Post Adjutant, Major H. P. Stackpole, Tenth Battalion; the Inspector of Post, Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General; the Inspector of Guard Duty, Capt. N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and the Inspector of Drill, Capt. George W. Hand, Seventh Regiment.

In Honor of Father Edward Brady.

The friends of the late Rev. Edward B. Brady, the patriot-priest, are arranging for a public meeting, to be held in Columbus Hall, West Sixtieth Street, next Wednesday night, to pay tribute to his memory.

Father Brady was one of the Paulists and was sent to San Francisco about a year ago to establish a branch of the order there. He died on Good Friday last.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Columbus Branch of the National Federation of America, which was established by Father Brady. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, the President of the Federation, will preside. Archbishop Corrigan and many other prominent churchmen will be present, and speeches will be made by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Major John Byrne, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, and others.

Attorneys Call upon Mayor Strong.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre called on Mayor Strong yesterday forenoon.

Assistant District Attorneys Bartow S. Weeks and Unger called on the Mayor in the afternoon.

No one would explain what the visits meant.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE DUNNE INJURED

Found Unconscious on the Sidewalk—No Watch and Little Money.

Private Detective James Dunne, employed in the Plaza Hotel, was found lying unconscious at Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station by a policeman, who was told that Dunne was lying on the sidewalk by a man, who then went away.

Dr. Simpson, who responded to a call from Bellevue Hospital, said he thought Dunne had a compound fracture of the base of the skull, and the detective, still unconscious, was removed to the hospital. There a more careful examination was made, and it was decided that Dunne had simply a painfully bruisded head, and that he was, moreover, suffering from the effects of alcoholism. He was placed in the alcoholic ward, and at 6 o'clock had recovered consciousness.

Dunne has been employed at the Plaza since it was opened. For many years he was employed by A. T. Stewart.

The police found no indications that Dunne had been robbed. In one of his waistcoat pockets were three valuable diamond rings. At the Plaza it was said he always carried a valuable gold watch and about $100. No watch and little money was found on him.

Report of Standard Oil Company.

William Rockefeller, the President and a majority of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company, of New-York, have filed with the County Clerk the annual report of the company for the present year. They state the amount of the capital stock of the corporation to be $7,000,000, and the amount of the capital stock actually paid in also $7,000,000. The amount debts due by the company do not exceed $3,000,000, and the amount of existing assets are at least equal to $10,000,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (including Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago when specially addressed for this steamer); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Portland Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Halifax, (letters for).

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeete, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those of West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 19, 1895.

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NETHERLANDS LINE

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.

S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1895, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., April 27,5 AM.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., May 11, A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF NEW-YORK. TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, April 27.

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Steamers leave Pier 37 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

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Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.

GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.

CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.

BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Friday, April 26

CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, April 30

ALGONQUIN.....Friday, May 3

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

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I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Ap. 30, 9 AM | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM
Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM | Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Saale, Tues., June 11 | Trave, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
Saale, Sat., July 6 | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

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Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM

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